ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,064—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 19th May, FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 25th May. |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 1st June. |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. Weighell | 8th ,, |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 15th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 22nd ,, |
| P.L. GANGES | 4236 | 800 | G W Atkinson. | 29th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. Weighell. | 6th July. |
| B.I. MASSILIA | 4902 | 1000 | L. M. Wibmer. | 13th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3090 | 500 | T. Leigh | 20th ,, |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 27th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 3rd Augt. |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4199 | 800 | E. Crewe | 10th ,, |
| † THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 17th ,, |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3090 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 31st ,, |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 29th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,119 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | P. Mersa | 4,351 | 350 | 9th June. |
| GISELA | F. Cossovich | 4,253 | 350 | 9th July. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | L. Breilich | 2,963 | 350 | 21st May. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 12th, 1894.

### COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF LONDON | R. C. Warden. | 3212 | about 17th May. |

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 19th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th May, 1894. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### "ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Departure from Bombay |
|---|---|---|
| ASIA | J. Laird | June 9. |
| PERSIA | R. Hutchison | July 2. |
| HISPANIA | S. Abrey | July 30. |
| ARABIA | G. Read | August 3. |
| ASIA | J. Laird | September 26. |
| PERSIA | R. Hutchison | November 3. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894.

### "HEAD LINE."

THE New Twin Screw Steamer S. S. "TORR HEAD," 3,867 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, or DUNKIRK on or about the 25th May.

Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers in large well ventilated Deck Cabins. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

### DIRECT STEAMER FOR ZANZIBAR.

P. O. S. S. "THIBET" will LEAVE on 15th May. Cargo and Passengers for Zanzibar. Excellent Accommodation. Apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design | Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95 |
| Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches | 110 |
| Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal | 23 |

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

### TREACHER & COMPANY'S CELEBRATED HEART-LABELLED BRANDIES.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Special Invalid Brandy, per doz. | Rs. 78 0 |
| Extra Special Liqueur Brandy, per bottle | ,, 8 0 |
| Fine Old Pale Cognac | ,, 49 0 |
| Old Pale Cognac | ,, 44 0 |
| Pale Cognac | ,, 40 0 |

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purify your Blood with | SUMMER SALINE | Rs. 1 4 |
| Stir up your Liver with | LIVER GRANULES | ,, 1 0 |
| Tone up your System with | VITAL INVIGORATOR | ,, 3 0 |
| Keep your Digestion straight with | PAPARIDINE | ,, 2 0 |
| Keep your Head cool with | HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and | ,, 2 8 |
| Cure your Prickly Heat with | ROS ALPINUS | ,, 1 0 |

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

### NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

*WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.*

### THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

### GRAND JEWEL SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE the honor to announce that they have received the Orders of Government to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On an EARLY DATE, the Valuable Presents at present lying in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

Also will be included a quantity of Valuable Jewellery belonging to an Estate, which has been sent them for disposal to the Highest Bidders. The attention of Official Receivers, Trustees and Executors who may have Jewels for disposal, is drawn to this Sale, as it affords a splendid opportunity of Realising.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

### AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

| | Per Doz. |
|---|---|
| SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be | Rs. 0 12 |
| AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c. | 0 12 |
| TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water | 1 0 |
| AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic. | 1 0 |
| LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment | 1 0 |
| GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant | 1 0 |
| POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork | 1 0 |
| POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature | 0 12 |
| MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia | 1 0 |
| LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice | 1 0 |
| SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring | 1 0 |

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
or,
Open and decant gently on ice.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER.

### ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 33 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

### BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1894.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, for the Surat District Local Board. Salary Rs. 60. Permanent Horse allowance of Rs. 15; also periodical Increment of Rs. 5 on approved service. Applications, with certificates, will be received till 25th May, 1894.

F. S. P. LELY, PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Surat.

President, District Local Board's Office, 11th May, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate ..... 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ..... 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.—
Empty kerosine oil cases with tins.

SALE OF BARGES, PADOWS AND JOLLY BOAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac and Jackeria Bunders, the undermentioned sailing vessels forming part of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, by order of the Administrators of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 15th and WEDNESDAY, the 16th May, 1894, at 2 p.m.—

1 padow, Futtay Aliaen, No. 3399, tonnage 27½.
1 do Futtay Sooltan, No. 3385, tonnage 21½.
1 do Bohram Ezud, No. 4301, tonnage 37.
1 do Awajat, No. 4021, tonnage 21 63-100.
1 do Sorab, No. 3392, tonnage 19½.
1 do Kaikhusroo, No. 3950, tonnage 27½.
1 do Gujanan Prasad, No. 3829, tonnage 19½.
1 do Roostum, No. 3949, tonnage 23½.
1 do Daria Bahadur, No. 4304, tonnage 34½.
1 do Fuzalay Ellaye, No. 3484, tonnage 23½.
1 do Mahaluxmee Prarsad, No. 3402, tonnage 12½.
1 do Zalazer, No. 3951, tonnage 21.
1 do Yeswanty, No. 4334, tonnage 33½.
1 do Alli Murad, No. 4341, tonnage 48½.
1 do Mahi, No. 3708, tonnage 32.
1 do Dhakti Luxumi, No. 4281, tonnage 34½.
1 do Dowlut, No. 4118, tonnage 22½.
1 do Mothi Luxmi, No. 4269, tonnage 39.
1 do Futtay Salam, No. 4346, tonnage 42½.
1 wooden barge, Jennie, No. 4181, tonnage 47.
1 wooden barge, Kalee Needdee, No. 3435, tonnage 46.
1 jolly boat, Rustom, No. 3926, tonnage 3 26-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the Administrators, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M W, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m, near the Church at Colaba, consisting a large number of scaffolding planks, poles, &c, as well as a large quantity of building materials, such as wooden trusses in good order, doors, windows, iron tanks and numerous articles that have been removed from the old Barracks lately pulled down or left surplus from the new buildings.

The whole can be seen at any time on application to Mr. Renford, Supervisor, M W D, who is always to be found at the M W Office, opposite the Church, where the materials will be sold.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 14, 1894.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

2 hydrometers and 2 balances.
657 bundles Swedish nail rods, 5-16, ⅜, 7-16 by 3-16.
1171 " " hoop iron, ⅜, ½, 1½ by 1-16.
202 " each ¼ cwt, hoop iron, ½ by W G 20 Brand F M and Co.
202 " " " ¾ by W G 20 "Brand Goldmohur."

An invoice of superior bentwood chairs.

The property of an Officer consisting of saddle, long boots, with trees, tent, &c,

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—

35 bundles wire ropes and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham,
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 iron hand-cart.
1 chesnut horse, 7 years, 14-3½, quiet in harness.
1 handsome brougham open on all sides.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offerred.

SALE OF 80 BAGS SHELLED ALMOND.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse, on account and at the risk of Hiralat Soonderlal Ex s. s. "Manilal" and "Singapore—"
F F-5392-and Co.—80 Bags each 50 kilos shelled almond.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khutree Adum Aba Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of November 1890, and made between the said Khutree Adum Aba Patel of the one part and Framjee Hormusjee Javeri of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of lease-hold land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Ripon Road, at Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 135, new No. K 13545, old Survey No. 268 and new Survey No. 33-3554, and bounded on the east by vacant land reserved for a road, on the west by the land of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on the north by the property of Adum Moldina, and on the south by the property of Khutree Esmail Abba, and the said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3377 (23) and street No. 642 and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze, flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steel trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 14, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge," best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by "Richard Lipp and Sohn," very handsome Kagra and Satsuma flower vases, fancy glass table ornaments, Hindoo and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and water colours in gilt-frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate marble clocks, &c., the property of E. R. CARROLL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Unless previously privately disposed of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Koorpal Khimjee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the mortgagor, Morarjee Pitamber, the property, specified below, mortgaged to the said Koorpal Khimjee in virtue of an agreement, dated the 15th day of June, 1887, and made between the said motgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Bombay, dated 26th day of April, 1894, in suit No. 165 of 1893. The sale will be held on the premises on THURSDAY, 17th day of May, 1894, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khuduck Street or Esrail Moolla Cross Roads without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of quit and ground rent under Nos. 1060, 1057 and 1062, and Survey Nos. 331, 342 and 317, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 37 and at present under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 379 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Esrail Moolla Cross Road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south partly by a passage and the house of Sullaman Yacoob and partly by a passage and house of Bookoobai, widow of Tamuji, and Gowari, daughter of Dadur, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Morarji Pitamber.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pier glasses, a handsome strong-built landau, one strong-built brougham, a powerful grey Arab horse, one child's perambulator, &c., the property of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Andrew Smythe, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m, sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture by Mr Wimbridge, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, lamps, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale,

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA, AT KHATAU MAKANJI MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of the Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. Heptoola Saikhadum and Co., the following waste—

About 40 cwts dirty pieces.
" 6 " oily waste No. 1.
" 48 " " No. 2.
" 7 " reeling sweeping.
" 5 " Goomta.
" 10 " weaving sweeping.
" 23 " reeling hard waste No. 10.
" 25 " winding waste.
" 5 " warping small ends.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s workshop for his personal use, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 14, 1894.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER : REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford : First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge : Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance : 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 5 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

## NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Six months ended 31st December, 1893, at the Rate of Rupees Fifty per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, to Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register of Shares on the 7th instant.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 10th May, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. 54 Gallons delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION,

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1893-94 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

*N.B.*—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days, except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M., on Saturday.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 7th April, 1894.

TO EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS.

THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY CHRONICLE can be had, Post Free, from Mr. JAMES JAMIESON, The Academy, Henderson Row, Edinburgh, for 3s. 3d. annually. The EDINBURGH ACADEMY ARMY LIST, containing Names and Services of over 500 Academicals, who have held rank in the Army, for 1s. 1d., post free, from Mr. JAMIESON, or DOUGLAS and FOULIS, Castle Street, Edinburgh,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGNAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 313 OF 1892.

SAHADOO JEEVAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

LUXIMAN JEEVAJI PATEL WAGH, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Koleewada, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Twelfth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and the order dated the Sixth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following moveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, by Direction of the Commissioner, High Court, at the Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the Fourteenth Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant abovenamed in the following four several native Crafts.

LOT NO. I.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named "Khajar Khadi a bearing No. 4031, of 49 Candies, equal to 12¼ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. II.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Bhavani bearing No. 1925, of 43 Candies, equal to 10½ tons burthen. now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. III.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Rajhawasieal bearing No. 4242 of 39 Candies, equal to 14½ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. IV.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Sakri Salamity, bearing No. 4212, of 47 Candies, equal to 11½ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

For further particular's and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at 52, Meadows Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of April 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

## WANTED.

WANTED.

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL ;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE : 4 ANNAS.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

# BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

# SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

| | | | | Rs. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non Plus Ultra | No. 1 | Large per | 100 ... | 5 12 |
| Do. | " 2 | Medium " | ... | 5 0 |
| Superfine | " C | Largest " | ... | 5 8 |
| Do. | " 4 | Large " | ... | 4 12 |
| Do. | " 5 | Medium " | ... | 4 0 |
| Extra fine | " 8 | Large " | ... | 4 0 |
| Do. | " 10 | Medium " | ... | 2 12 |

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Semiramis, per box of 100 ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50 ... ... | 5 8 |
| Zenobia, per box of 100 ... ... ... | 10 0 |

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

# PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

# GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

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| SINGAPORE ..... | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| PENANG ..... | |
| HONGKONG ..... | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA ..... | Bank of Australasia and Branches. |
| COLOMBO ..... | The Bank of Madras. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remitances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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BRANCHES :
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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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| | | |
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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Latest Half-Yearly Divt. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,142½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,100xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 98 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 p. c. | 165t o168 |
| | 2,000 | 100 | 50 | | 65 to 70 |
| | 3,000 | 100 | 10 | | 15 to 17 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 60nl |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £ 3 |
| National Bank of India | 40 000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 225 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 75 | 1900 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45) |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | dvd Rs.80 | 980 |
| Apollo | 175 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 90 | 260 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 11 | 210xd |
| Bhownuggur City Press Manfg Co, Ld | 1350 | 250 | 250 | 4vd 45 | 285 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs.7 | 137½ |
| Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | | 107½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 800 | 200 | all | 14 | 207½ |
| Calabe | 500 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 20 | 185 |
| Calabe | 1350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 dvd | 1,200 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | | Nil | 105 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,000 | 2,500 | Rs. 30 | 1,100 |
| French | 300 | 300 | all | Nil | 410 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 450 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 750 | 400 | all | 4 | 110 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Nil | 380 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 235 |
| Mah'wapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 121 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 100 |
| Motiseth Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 382½ |
| Munsur M. | 1,000 | 200 | all | Nil | 220 |
| New Borar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 540 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 120 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25dvd | 435 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 45 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 60 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 60 | 188 | 1,80) |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 525 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 25 | 250 | Nil | 10 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | 16 | 200 |
| Volkart | | 1.00 | 1000 | Rs. 0 | 1 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 15 | 445 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,245 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 44 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 371 | 500 | all | 9 per ct. | 300 |
| Bombay Unified | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 625 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 295 |
| Bombay Navsari Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 170 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 150 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 1,100 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 765 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 600 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 525 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 390 |
| Coral Mills Co. Ld. | 5,688 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 440 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 315xd |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 375 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 535 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 295 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs.30dvd | 645 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 1 | 535 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,165 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 635 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,140 |
| James Greaves | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 540 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | ... | 250 | ... | 117½ |
| Jowrai Baloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 805 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 505 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 30 | 380 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 725 |
| Khatau Makanjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 590 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | 15per ct | 150 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 610 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 40 | 775 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,575 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 1,535 |
| Manockjee | 4,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,570 |
| Masagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 115½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 2,05) | 1,000 | 1,00) | 65 | 1,900 |
| Muir & Mirrlees S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 1,535 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | pa- |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 75 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 410 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 62) | Nil | 315 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,220 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 775 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,400 |
| Shalapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,310 |
| Shamrock | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 920 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 150 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,312 | 250 | 250 | 13½ | 325xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 13½ | 155 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 435 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 55) |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld | 980 | 50) | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills. | 550 | 1,00) | 1,000 | 25 | 300 |
| Western India. | 1,400 | 1,00) | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 635 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Union Mills, Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 500 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Divd. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | 325 |
| | 750 | 80 | 150 | 7½ | 240 |
| Back Bay Baths | 600 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 4- |
| Badhan Plo. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 102 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 4- |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100xd |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | In Liquidation | | | | |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 200 | 4,850 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | Rs. 75 | 1,215 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 72 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 1,325 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 25) |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 20 | 245 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,500 | 250 | 250 | 7½ pr. ct. | 300 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 16 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1 500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 130 |
| Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | 8 pr. ct. | 85 |
| Kamp & Co. | 10,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 23-12 | 310 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 600 | 500 | 1300 | 30 | 165 |
| Maharanee Manufacturing Co. | 3,300 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 101 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 5) |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 170 |
| Orient al Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 30 | 8 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 86 |
| Portlanning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19 | 460 |
| Prince of Wales Fireln. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,3'0 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Tremoher & Co. | 2,000 | 600 | 100 | 20 | 975 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 40 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,500 | 25 | all | 5 | 19xd |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 29-8 |
| China Leaf | " | 29-4 Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | " | 28-7 " |
| Do, do, new | " | 28-5 " |
| Australia do. | " | 28-8 |
| Bombay do. | " | 28-4 |
| English Sovereigns | " | 13-6 |
| Do. Dracons | " | 13-6 |
| Bar Silver 17 Setterness | " | 97-8 |
| Do. 17/4 do. | " | 97-3 |
| Crculas Dollars | " | 110 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | " | 200 |
| 5 Franc pieces | " | 31 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Tannadice and Warora entered; and the steamers Naseri and Lindula left th dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba and Meipomene entered the dock on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Merwan Ardeshir, who keeps an eating-house, at Falkland Road, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that his servant, Mahomed, absconded with Rs. 120-8, at 4 o'clock, that morning.

A MISSING WIFE.—Amroota Manaji, residing at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police that his wife, Luximee, aged fourteen years, disappeared on the 2nd instant. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 57.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 3,509; daily average, 119; total of new admissions, 1,727; number of children vaccinated, 164; new admissions—Parsees, 1,011; Hindus, 552; and other castes, 164.

SENT TO THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—Denis Corcoran and William Brisbie, miners from America, were, on Saturday, charged by Constable Hamilton, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with vagrancy, at Grant Road, and were ordered to be sent to Government Work-House.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Shortly after 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a Hindu lad, named Bhakta Govindji, aged five years, residing with his parents on the third floor of a house, at Withalwady, was looking out of a window, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining a fracture of the skull. The injured lad was picked unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpul Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MADHAVRAO *alias* MAHADAJEE SINDIA.—This is an instructive biography of an interesting figure in Indian history. It comes from the pen of that distinguished Marathi scholar, the Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Nata, B.A., LL.B. This is the first biography which appears in Marathi of that great man, Madhavrao Sindia. In addition to the charm of novelty it certainly deserves the credit of deep research combined with a lively style of diction. It will, no doubt, be welcome by lovers of Marathi literature.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—On Friday, a woman, named Maneckbai, aged sixty-five years, sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the left ankle by being accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, at Withal Wady Road.—Parbuttee, a woman, aged fifty years, was, on Friday, walking along Kalbadevi Road, when she was also accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, which, it was alleged, was being driven along the road at a furious rate. The woman sustained a fracture of her right arm.

SHREEMANT DADASAHEB GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar is now in Germany, where Shrimant Dadasaheb Gaekwar and his cousin and wife Anandibai, proceeded by last Saturday's mail. Many people had come here from Baroda to wish them bon-*voyage*. Among those present on board the s. s. Siam were Shrimant Mankarao Bapusaheb Gaekwar, Rao Bahadur Pitale, Lieuts. Tuback and Bordekar, Jadows, Shirke, Messrs. Balerishnarao Pitale, Taj Mahomed, Vamanrao Damodarji, Anandrao Vinayekrao Pitale, Savats, Tubacks, Joshee, Dubash, Dessai, and the family of Dadasaheb.

THE BOMBAY ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st April last, there were 31 horses, 98 bullocks, and 11 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 37 horses, 61 bullocks, and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 35 horses, 65 bullocks, and 16 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among horses, 8 among bullocks, and 8 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 13 dogs, 1 bullock, 1 calf, 3 parrots, 3 she-goats, 1 hen, 1 monkey, and 1 kokatoo.

THE INGENIOUS BURGLAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendant Grennan, placed on remand Framroz Bhicaji, a young Parsee, on the charge of theft of an iron safe and valuables, of the value of Rs. 7,163, the property of Bai Bachubai, in whose house the accused was employed as a domestic servant for some time. The circumstances under which the theft was committed and the manner in which the stolen property was dug out from the ground at Khergaum, the native place of the accused, have already appeared in these columns. Evidence having been recorded the accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE FAKERRAJEE.—This Parsee gentleman who was once in opulent circumstances, died early last week in a destitute state, at the age of seventy years. He belonged to a respectable family, and many years ago traded extensively with China and the Indian Archipelago, when he owned two or three square-rigged vessels, trading between Bombay and China. He was, in conjunction with his brothers, guarantee-broker to the late firm of Messrs. Jefferies and Company. He had landed estates at Colaba, the Fort, and Dadar, bequeathed to him and his brothers conjointly by his father. One of the heirs built valuable houses at Colaba; but as the land belonged to Government, the latter claimed the properties. The owners refusing to give up quiet possession, Government pulled down all the buildings and took up the land. A long and expensive suit followed, but terminated against the Fakeerajee family. Further domestic quarrels and litigation utterly ruined the family, their trade was stopped, and ultimately they were reduced to poverty. Mr. Pestonjee who had greater mettle in him than his brothers, persevered in his efforts to regain a portion of his lost furtune, but all his endeavours proved ineffectual. At last he tried in vain to obtain some Government employment; and forwarded applications for the post of Sheriff, the Municipal Commissioner, Magistrates, and the Police Commissioner. Some were publicly read at meetings of the Bench of Justices, creating no end of amusement from his quaint style of English and references to his former greatness. As a shrewd man of business he had few equals in his prime of life, and in commercial circles his advice was mostly sought for. But latterly he had fallen on evil days, and he found several sympathisers who provided maintenance for him in an unostentatious manner. He leaves behind him a daughter (married) and a large circle of relatives.

## BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place under the auspices of the above Association on Saturday afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

The Handicap allowances given to the boats were as under:—

| | Senta. | Blue Bell. | Mannikin. | Isca |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Senta | ... | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Blue Bell | ... | ... | 8 | 10 |
| Mannikin | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Isca | ... | ... | ... | ... |

The boats started exactly at 4-30 p.m., and returned with the following result:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isca | 6 | 3 | 30 |
| Blue Bell | 6 | 4 | 20 |
| Mannikin | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Senta | 6 | 8 | 40 |

During the racing season of 1893-94, the yachts and ships' boats won the prizes as under:—

| | First Prize. | Second Prize. |
|---|---|---|
| Senta, owned by Surg-Major Boyd, won | 4 | 1 |
| Blue Bell, owned by Mr P G Messent, won | 3 | 1 |
| Janetta, owned by Lieut F M Close, won | 3 | 1 |
| Melody, owned by Mr J B K Macbeth, won | 2 | 1 |
| Mannikin, owned by Capt S C U Smith, won | 1 | 2 |
| Red Rose, owned by Capt Humphreys, won | 1 | 0 |
| Isca, owned by Mr M C Turner, won | 1 | 1 |
| Boadicea's Boat Eve, won | 3 | 0 |
| Camorta's Cutter, won | 1 | 0 |
| Canning's boat, won | 1 | 0 |
| Boadicea's boat Nellie, won | 1 | 0 |
| Japan's boat won | 1 | 0 |
| Boadicea's boat Edith, won | 0 | 1 |

The Senta having won most of the first prizes throughout this season takes the entire balance to the credit of the Association as per rule No. 16.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH IN BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR KHANGARJI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., the Rao of Kutch, accompanied by Rana Jalamsing, the Sirdar, Mr. Chotalal Savuckram, Private Secretary, Ranchorbhoy Poderam, Huzur Assistant, and about forty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, from his territory by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station Although the arrival of his Highness was of a private nature, a number of merchants and bankers trading with the Rao's subjects, commenced to arrive at the station as early as 5 o'clock, and within an hour the down platform was the scene of great bustle and excitement. A portion of the platform was carpeted, and a couple of sofa and a few dozen chairs were placed on it for the reception of the Rao. At 5-30 a.m. a deputation, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Ghelabhoy Harridass, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim, left Grant Road station for Dadar by a local train to receive his Highness at the latter station. The mail train, by which the Rao was travelling, was timed to arrive at the Grant Road station at a quarter-past 6 o'clock, but did not put in an appearance until half-past 7 o'clock, consequently, making the interval of waiting a very long one. The delay seems to have been caused by the Rajputana-Malwa mail train arriving at Ahmedabad where the connection is made a couple of hours later than the usual time. Amongst those present at the station were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Mansookhram Soorajram Dessai, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Dwarkadass Dhurumsey, Moolraj Khatao Mackanji, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Fazulbhoy Merally Chinoy, Nazmudin Tyabji, Fatchalli Shaikahmed, Ladackhbhoy Haji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Shivji Nathoo, Doongersey Gangji, Davraj Thakersey, Jadavji Jairam, Hajibhoy Lalji, Raisi Oomerchund, Balkrishnajee B. Pitale, Dr. Esmail Janmahomed, Messrs. Tansookhram Mansookhram, Jamsetji Furdoonji Oonwalla, Chatoorbhooj Morarji, and others. At 7-30 a.m. the long-expected train slowly steamed into the station. His Highness the Rao, on alighting from his saloon, was decorated by several gentlemen with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, which compliments he acknowledged with becoming courtesy. Similar compliments were paid to his Sirdar and Private Secretary. Sir Khangarji was then escorted to the sofa, were he was introduced to several gentlemen by his agent, Mr. Mansookhram Soorajram Dessai, at the conclusion of which his Highness walked out of the station and drove in company with his Sirdar, in a carriage and four, belonging to Mr. Tribhovandass Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, to H. H. the Agan Khan's bungalow, at Malabar Hill, where the Rao spent the day.

In the evening his Highness left Bombay for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar in company with his Sirdar, Private Secretary, Huzur Assistant, and followers, by the 10-15 (local time) ordinary Poona passenger train. Some of the gentlemen who attended at the Grant Road Station, were also present at the Victoria Terminus to see his Highness off. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Rao, in company with his Sirdar, drove to the station, where on alighting from the carriage, he was garlanded and presented with bouquets. Having spent a few minutes in conversation, his Highness shook hands with those present and entered the saloon attached to the train, which punctually steamed out of the station. At Poona, the Rao will stay for a day in the bungalow of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the Band Road, and will on the following day, proceed to Mahableshwar, where he will stop for about a month. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on Saturday morning in honour of his Highness's arrival, while a similar number of guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning, at sunrise announcing his departure.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE following are the results of the Single and Double Handicaps:—

SINGLES.

First Round.

J G Greig −½ 15 W L Harvey + 15 A J Brooks −15.
W E Young +½ 15. W Reid Jnr scratch byes.
P F Fisher +½ 15 beat H R Dunk +½ 30, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
H R Greaves +½ 15 beat C S D Leslie +15, scratched.
T L Roberts +½ 15 beat L J Barnes + 15, 6-2, 6-5.
D Musgrave, scratch, beat F W Shaw +½ 15, scratched.
W C Symes +½ 15 beat R K Greig +½ 30. 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.
Captain S C Smith.—30, B F Jones +15, D Carmichael +½ 15
C H S Boggs +½ 15. H E E Procter +½ 15, byes.

Second Round.

Greig beat Harvey ..... 6-2, 6-2
Brooks beat Young ..... 6-1, 6-4
Fischer beat Reid ..... 6-2, 6-0
Roberts beat Greaves ..... 6-0, 6-3
Symes beat Musgrave ..... 6-4, 6-1
Smith beat Cheetham ..... 6-3, 2-6, 6-3
Carmichael beat Jones ..... 6-3, 4-6, 6-4
Boggs beat Procter ..... 6-3, 6-1

Third Round.

Greig beat Brooks ..... 4-6, 6-1, 6-4
Fischer beat Roberts ..... 6-3, 4-6, 6-5
Symes beat Smith ..... 6-1, 6-5
Carmichael beat Boggs ..... 2-6, 6-4, 6-5

Fourth Round.

Fischer beat Greig ..... 2-6, 6-2, 6-4
Symes beat Carmichael ..... 6-3, 6-1

Final.

Fischer beat Symes ..... 6-4, 6-3

DOUBLES.

First Round.

W L Harvey ... } +½ 15
W Reid ... }
W E Young ... } Scratch
J G Greig ... } } Byes.
W C Symes ... } +15
B F Jones ... }
T L Roberts ... } +15
C D S Leslie ... }
Capt S C Smith... } +½ 15 beat { H Rivers Smith... } + ½ 30
H R Greaves ... } { H K E Procter ... }
J F N Graham ... } Scratch " { C H S Boggs ... } ½ 30
A J Brooks ... } { H R Dunk ... }
L Penny ... } +15 " { D Musgrave ... } + 15
C J Barnes ... } { H Levick ... }
H Cheetham ... } +30 " { D H Gibson ... } + ½ 15
F O Ellison, ... } { P F Fischer ... }

Second Round.

Young and Greig beat Reid and Harvey.
Graham and Brooks beat Captain Smith and Greaves.
Cheetham and Ellison beat Penny and Barnes.
Roberts and Leslie beat Symes and Jones.

Third Round.

Graham and Brooks beat Young and Greig.
Cheetham and Ellison beat Roberts and Leslie.

Final.

Cheetham and Ellison beat Graham and Brooks.

THE subject of Indian Home Effective Charges is dealt with in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General 1892-93, just issued, as follows:—"The Estimate of the sum to be received from India for Home Effective Charges for 1892-93 was £910,000, including a Supplementary Estimate of £60,000, but the amount actually received within the year was £965,458. Of this the sum of £212,458 represented arrears due from the Government of India up to March 31, 1892, thus leaving the sum of £753,000 as the capitation contribution by the Indian Government for the year 1892-93, together with the amount due for deferred pay. The capitation is at the rate of £7 10s. per man as agreed to by the Treasury for the year 1892-93, but no settlement as to any permanent basis of contributions by India has yet been arrived at, nor am I aware that any Committee is at present charged with the duty of arranging such settlement." Dealing with the question of contributions from Colonies for British troops the report says:—"The Army Estimates for 1892-93 contemplated the receipt of a sum of £253,250. The actual sum received within the year amounted to £226,051 11s. 9d., showing a net deficiency, as compared with the Estimate, of £27,198 8s. 3d. The sum of £10,000 due from Hong Kong for the quarter to March 31, 1893, was, however, received in April, 1893. With the exception of Mauritius and Ceylon the contributions, either within the financial year or in the month of April, 1893, are the same as those anticipated in the Estimates, but in the case of the former colony the receipts have fallen short to the extent of £20,201 7s. 8d., and in the case of the latter, although the receipts are £3,003 19s. 5d. more than was contemplated when the Estimates were framed, they are £747 0s. 7d. less than the amount (£81,750) due under the settlement referred to in paragraph 9 of my report on Army Service for 1891-92. This deficiency is due to the adjustment of a like amount overpaid in the previous year from the adoption of an erroneous rate for the rupee in a remittance by the Ceylon Government. The contribution from Mauritius within the year 1892-93 amounted to £6,048 12s. 4d. only paid during the first four months of the year. As stated in paragraph 10 of my report on Army Accounts for 1891-92, the Treasury consented to waive all claims for the year 1892 beyond what had been already paid, and further reduced the contribution for the year 1893 to £15,000. Of the sum of £3,750 which under this arrangement became due for the three months of January, February, and March, 1893, no part was received till June 1893."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## POLITICAL DABS OF MUD.

SIR ALFRED LYALL takes a more sensible view than Colonel Malleson and the "Spectator" of the story of the dabs of mud placed upon the mango trees in Behar. The phenomenon was noticed about three weeks ago in the Indian press, and was treated by a contemporary in a suggestive manner, which no doubt encouraged Colonel Malleson and the "Spectator" to regard it as a symbol of insurrection. We are well aware that an uneasy feeling is abroad in many parts of India, and that many of the planters of the Dun were a little while ago fully as anxious as their brethren of Behar are said to be now. We are also aware that a feeling of unrest is abroad, especially among the Hindus, and that the time must come when the writings of the Bengali press will result in mischief, necessitating a sharp lesson to the disturbers of the peace, among whom the disseminators of sedition will not, we hope, be forgotten. But mud-marks on mango trees in Behar can hardly be regarded as presaging a serious revolt, although of course the publicity which has been given to the matter, and the false importance attached to it may give a hint to mischief makers in other parts of India to adopt similar means for unsettling the minds of the people.

At first we were not disinclined to beleive that the whole story might be the result of scientific ignorance on the part of those who reported the phenomenon. The dabs of mud were said to be circular in shape, and to have a hair—sometimes a cow's and sometimes a pig's hair, sometimes a human hair and sometimes a "fibre,"—stuck in the middle. Now, the apparently promiscuous use of the hair of the most sacred and that of the most unclean animal seemed to argue an absence of political or religious design, and we cannot still imagine either Musulman or Hindu using both to symbolise the same thing. The Musulman would not use the pig's hair at all we should think, and the Hindu would surely not disgrace his cow by yoking her symbolically with the pig. Then the circular dabs of mud, the great range of country over which they suddenly appeared without visible agency, and the fact that they occurred only in one kind of tree, suggested the horrid suspicion that the whole scale had, perhaps arisen out of the work of some kind of insect! There are scores of insects in India that construct more or less circular homes of mud for themselves or their families. There are hundreds of insects that haunt particular trees over large areas of country: and it so happened that a little while ago a native correspondent wrote to us about a plague of "centipedes" that were devouring mango-trees in that very part of India whence the present story comes. We said at the time that the so-called "centipedes" must be the larvæ of some insect, and there seemed a possibility that these dabs of mud might be the collective domiciles of the same or some other mango-haunting insect which had appeared this year in unusual abundance. Moreover, entomologists will bear us out in the statement that when an insect has emerged from a cocoon, it is no uncommon thing for the silk and residue of the pupa case to stick out from it like a little tuft of hair.

Here was a purely hypothetical explanation of the ominous dabs of hair-decked mud, which would readily occur to anyone who has traced the growth of a popular rumour. For the discovery of a dab of mud with some hairy substance sticking out of it on one or two mango trees here and there, would, in the telling, quickly assume definite details; and the very divergence between the descriptions of hair said to have been used—and the rumour that blood and not mud was the substance used!—suggested that the story had acquired all its details adventitiously. Failing any reason for the selection of mango trees, or of one tree in each grove, and for the indifferent use of cow's and pig's hair, we were inclined to believe that an entomologist, rather than a policeman, would be the right person to employ to solve this political mystery. Our Simla correspondent has, however, telegraphed that it has been placed beyond all doubt that the marks are not the work of insects, so that this theory must be abandoned. Nevertheless, we are still quite prepared to hear that the phenomenon has a meaning quite different from that attributed to it; just as in England the hieroglyphics inscribed on walls and guteposts by "tramps," for the guidance of the fraternity in their begging expeditions along the high road, used to be mistaken for symbols of a Fenian rising in many rural districts, and cause no little alarm from time to time. For instance a report has reached us that a probable solution of the mud marks is that in the Agra district the very same is done by the ignorant natives of those parts, to mango and plum trees with a view to making the stones of the fruits thinner. This may possibly be the explanation of the Behar phenomenon, although one would think that, if it were so, the local authorities would have been in a position to say so. We shall not be surprised, however, if from the mountain of alarm comes forth ultimately a very "ridiculus mus" indeed in the end.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

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FOR HAMBURG.

Janetta s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 55) bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton. Thos H Moore and Co.

Skidby s—35 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

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Port Elliot s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy, 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 100¼; and Indian Sterling Loan at 103⅛. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced ⅛ per cent. to 1 3/8; that on short London Bills remaining at 1 1/8 per cent. £450,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making the influx of the precious metal this week £1,325,000, Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. lower, at £54 1-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d. to 28 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3/8 cent cheaper, at 62 7/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88⅛ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £20,000 in Silver to this port—making £110,000, so far, this month. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·19.

To-day, Indian Sterling Loan has advanced ¼ per cent., say to 109; and Four per Cent. Rupee Paper is 7-16d. higher, at £54¼. The Exchange Banks have reduced their buying rate on India by 1-16d., making it 1s. 0½d. The price of Bar Silver comes unchanged, both from London and New York.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of Mid.-Americans on the spot remained at 3 15-16d., but in Surats, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee were 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 27-32d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4d. per lb; and Arrivals are 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals steady: Sales 8,000 bales; Imports *nil*. The Manchester Market has remained quiet. Holidays until Tuesday are announced.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 59,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 60,000 bales. The Imports were 13,000 bales less, at 45,000 bales. The total stock had decreased during the week by 21,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 100,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, though, lighter, by 19,000 bales than in 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are missing again this week. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it ruled a week ago; as was also that of Arrivals; the spot rate having been 5-16d. lower than at the same time last year, though the same as the quotations on the corresponding day in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent to 7 5-16 cents per lb.; and Futures for August were 8 points higher, at 7·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making a smaller week's total than in either of the two preceding years; the figures to date showing an increase of 939,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 1,100,000 bales, as against the year before.

There has been no further change to-day in Cotton prices in New York. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 3,000 bales last year, and 4,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,000 bales, compared with 7,060,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 22,000 | 23,000 | 48,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 28,000 | 40,000 | 14,000 |
| " " Continent | 32,000 | 21,000 | 40,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,702,000 | 4,763,000 | 6,802,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 2,702,000 | 2,001,000 | 3,006,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,120,000 | 1,783,000 | 23,36,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 510,000 | 580,000 | 735,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 10th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | (not recd.) | 3,659 | 4,062 |
| " " Surats | | 339,000 | 463,000 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1894. | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,591 | 1,591 | 1,710 |
| " London | (not recd.) | 5,001 | 15,000 |
| American Afloat | 60,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 |
| East Indian " | 17,000 | 12,000 | 20 |
| Total | | 1,678,000 | 1,810,000 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 15-16d. | 4d. | 3 15-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 3-16d. | 3 13-16d. | 3 5-16d. |
| Difference | 12-16d. | 7-16d. | 5-8d. |

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for April, according to the figures wired by Reuter, show, as regards this Presidency, a considerable falling off in all the items of *Cloth* compared with the missions in March, the decrease in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* being 15¼ million yards, or 25¼ per cent.; while as against the shipments in April last year they disclose a material increase, all round, that in *Plain Cottons* being over 16 million yards, or 36¼ per cent. To Calcutta also, shipments of *Plain Cottons* were less than in the previous month, though greatly in excess of the missions in April last year; while to Madras, with the exception of *Printed Cottons*, they were lighter in each comparison. For the first four months of the present year the total shipments of Cotton Cloth show a large increase in every item compared with the same period last year, say, of 60 million yards, or 31¼ per cent., in *Plain*, of 6¼ million yards, or 25 per cent. in *Coloured*, and of 19¼ million yards or 36 per cent. in *Printed*. In Twist the increase for the first four months this year as against last, is 1¼ million lbs., or 42¼ per cent.

| Bombay— | April 1894. | March 1894. | April 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Cottons...yds. | 43,950,000 | 59,250,000 | 27,850,000 |
| Colored do. ... " | 6,000,000 | 8,050,000 | 4,600,000 |
| Printed do. ... " | 13,500,000 | 17,250,000 | 7,450,000 |
| Twist .....lbs. | 600,000 | 750,000 | 400,000 |
| Calcutta— | | | |
| Plain Cottons...yds. | 81,100,000 | 95,450,000 | 43,850,000 |
| Colored do. ... " | 10,000,000 | 8,450,000 | 2,300,000 |
| Printed do. ... " | 4,400,000 | 4,350,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Twist ..... lbs. | 550,000 | 1,150,000 | 250,000 |
| Madras— | | | |
| Plain Cottons... yds. | 5,150,000 | 5,550,000 | 6,750,000 |
| Colored do. ... " | 900,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Printed do. ... " | 1,800,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Twist ..... lbs. | 450,000 | 700,000 | 1,300,000 |

| Bombay for 4 months | 1894. | for 4 months 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| Plain Cottons ...yds. | 192,050,000 | 131,450,000 |
| Colored do. ... " | 25,750,000 | 19,200,000 |
| Printed do. ... " | 53,900,000 | 34,300,000 |
| Twist .....lbs. | 3,400,000 | 1,950,000 |

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have been less in the market than of late, and have bought only 400 bales, say 200 Bengal, at Rs. 154; 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and 100 Khangaum Ginned, at Rs. 186; while the Mills have taken 1,550 bales, consisting of 500 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 156-63; 300 Untni, at Rs. 168; 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 182; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 156; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more enquiry for this staple from shippers, and a moderate business has been reported, the market having been steady in tone, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have remained firm, with transactions for export upon a large scale. The price of *Linseed* has further advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other quotations being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 7,567 | bales. |
| Wheat | 26,320 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 29,614 | " |
| Rapeseed | 25,016 | " |
| Gingelly | 1,332 | " |
| Poppyseed | 8,876 | " |
| Groundnuts | 11,855 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,275 | " |
| Rice | 3,436 | " |

FREIGHTS are steady. The Bombay (s.) has been fixed for July loading, at 18s. per ton; and business has been done at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 0 7/32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but again a plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out, rates advanced until, finally, 1s. 0 15-16d. Telegraphic was obtainable for May transfer, and business done thereat, forward Telegraphic having also been given at 1s. 0 11-16d. Credits were placed at our quotations above, and the rate afterwards rose to 1s. 1 1-16d. for this mail and next, and 1s. 1 1-32d. for the 25th May, with 1s. 1 1-32d. quoted for 1-15 June delivery, and 1s. 1d. later. Private Demand was reported done at 1s. 0 7/32d. for July delivery; and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 0 27-32d. for August-September, the market closing firm as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 0 15-16d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 0 15-16d. " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 0 31-32d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 1 1-16d. " |
| Francs do. | 1·37¼ " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at some improvement on the opening rates for Fours, say 102 3-8 for Money, and 102½ for Account, but closed rather weaker at 102¼ and 102 5-8 in the two positions, respectively; 100¼ nominal, being quoted for 3¼ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet at previous quotations generally, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

DIAS—COUTINHO—May 12, at St. Patrick's Church, Karachi, John Abel, eldest son of the late Zeferino Dias, Esq., General Merchant, Poona, to Miss Francisca Caromona, eldest daughter of the late V. Coutinho, Esq., Jailor, (of Bastora Bardez, Goa). [By telegraph.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT.—MORRIS—April 18, at St Pauls, Knightsbridge, Lionel Gough Arbuthnot, only son of H Gough Arbuthnot, Esq, of 40, Princes-gate, to Violet Rebecca, youngest daughter of Sir John H Morris, K C S I, of 88 Queen's gate, S W.

CHARLESWORTH.—WHISH—April 17, at St James Norlands, W Ambrose Charlesworth, curate of St Marys, Eatham, Cheshire, only son of the Rev J Charlesworth, of Hereford, to Alice Maude Emily, youngest daughter of the late Lieut Col Martin Boileau Whish, Cantonment magistrate, Delhi.

CORKERY.—MORIARTY—April 17, at Castleisland, co Kerry, Thomas Herbert Corkery, Surgeon Captain A M S son of Capt M Corkery, late Royalt (Bombay) Artillery, to Essie C, second daughter of the Rev D J Moriarity, B A, Rector of Castleisland.

SANDWITH—POLLOCK—April 14, at St James's, Paddington, Lincoln Sandwith, 8th R I Hussars, son of the late Humphry Sandwith, C B, to Mabel Bowners, youngest daughter of Major-Gen Sir Richard Pollock, K C S I.

TAYLOR—RICE—April 21, at Bracknell, Gerald Wilbraham, only son of Herbert Wilbraham Taylor, of Hadley Bourne, Barnet, to Mia Lillian Holmes, only daughter of Major-General H C P Rice, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL—April 22, at St Andrew's, N B, James Hay Blackwell, Surgeon-Major, late H E I C S, aged 75.

HODSON—April 20, at Hawkhurst, Elizabeth Dorrill, daughter of the late Rev Bowater Vernon, H E I C S, and widow of the Rev James Stephen Hodson, D D, Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey, aged 74.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1894.


THE Prime Minister's declaration that if the Government majority be only two he will still "persevere and fight to the end," recalls the somewhat similar declaration of General Mack at Ulna to the French Envoy, that his army would eat their horses sooner than capitulate. The reply was that the situation must be very serious when the army were already thinking of eating their horses. Lord Rosebery would not speak of carrying on the fight with a majority of two if the Ministerial majority were not reduced to fourteen. From forty, at which the majority stood last session, to fourteen, the figure at which it now stands, is a considerably larger drop than that which would reduce the fourteen to two, or even to nothing at all. Possibly, the historian of the younger Pitt may take courage from the recollection that his great predecessor persevered and fought the matter out with a minority of 21, which he calculated on exchanging for a decisive majority when the time came for appealing to the constituencies against an obstructive Opposition. But it is manifest that the Government is placed in an embarrassing and very perilous position by the abstention of small sections of their many hired supporters. The Opposition has gained a few seats since the General Election, but substantially the balance of parties in the House of Commons has not been affected. The difficulties of the Ministry arise from the mutual jealousies of the groups which in the aggregate gave Mr. Gladstone a majority of forty during the interminable session of last year—prolonged as it was into the February of the present year. Any concession given to one group has been resented by one or more of the other groups as an injury, or even as a breach of faith. The Parnellites objected to the motion for a Scotch Grand Committee being introduced before the Evicted Tenants Bill. The Government apparently expected that the proposal for a Committee to deal with all Scottish business would be carried without delay or difficulty. The Opposition made use of the opportunity to protract debate over several nights, and much time was lost, the motion being hung up to allow of the Budget and the Registration Bill being introduced. The Scotch members not unnaturally complained that their interests were neglected, and a motion in favour of Scottish Home Rule was introduced and carried, of course at the cost of more time. The delay in the introduction of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was resented by the Welsh members as a breach of faith when it was found that the Evicted Tenants Bill was to take precedence of it. Mr. Lloyd-George at a meeting in Carnarvon announced that he would cease to support the Government, and went so far as to declare that it would be well for Wales to wreck a Liberal Government, so that in five years' time a thoroughly Radical Administration might be installed. Three Welsh members, agreeing in this view, informed the Ministerial Whips that they would take an "independent course," and that circulars relating to future divisions need not be sent to them again any longer. English Radical members, without going so far, took a somewhat similar attitude. The Parnellites, numbering nine, have latterly abstained from voting with the Government, and Mr. John Redmond has announced that on some momentous occasion—which does not specifically involve a measure of interest to British Radicals—his party will vote against the Government so as to compel an early dissolution.

The net result of these manifold discontents so far has been that the Budget only escaped defeat by a majority of fourteen through the pressure brought to bear on the discontented Ministerialists. Doubtless, the Whips informed the recalcitrants that the defeat of the Budget would involve the resignation of the Liberal Government and the collapse of all the measures for which precedence was vainly sought. It is to be noted that Lord Rosebery, speaking a few days ago, expressed his doubts as to the possibility of steering all these measures through Parliament and attributed the difficulties which beset them to the increased disposition in the House of Commons to discuss measures at exorbitant length. That is undoubtedly a very grave and growing evil, which is likely to increase rather than diminish under the new conditions of Parliamentary life. The Prime Minister sees in a general devolution of powers the only remedy for this state of things; but such a remedy cannot be applied either this year or next. The question of questions now is whether the hand of the Government will be forced by the Opposition, strengthened as it is by the dissensions amongst the groups constituting the Ministerial majority, and a dissolution precipitated before the measures now on the anvil are sent up to the House of Lords. The prospect of an appeal to the country under such circumstances cannot present many allurements for a practical politician like Lord Rosebery. We can discern his estimate of the situation in the declaration, that if the Ministerial majority be reduced even to two, he will persevere with the measures before Parliament and fight the matter out. The hard necessities of the case render it imperative that Lord Rosebery shall postpone so far as may be politically possible the appeal to the country until the various Bills embodying what are known as the British planks in the Newcastle programme have been passed by the House of Commons and either passed or rejected—as the case may be—by the House of Lords. The Whitsuntide holidays give a brief respite, and it may be possible to get through the comparatively brief remainder of the session without an actual defeat in the House of Commons. Should that prove to be the case there will be no compelling reason for a dissolution before next spring. But the situation is certainly one of unstable equilibrium, and no one can tell what may happen between this and July.

THE most recently issued bulletin of the Civil Veterinary Department Ledger Series is of such wide importance, that the Department has decided upon issuing it for general information. Its object is to show briefly the history and present position of proposals for legislation with the object of controlling cattle-diseases and the note that has been drawn up by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The measures which have been under consideration are of two descriptions; firstly, measures of repression by segregation or slaughter of diseased animals, or both; and, secondly, measures of prevention by means of vaccination. Various local measures of repression were adopted at various times in the several presidencies, but in 1890 a general Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals was passed by the Supreme Government, which can be extended to any local area by Local Governments. That Act contains a section providing that if any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease or without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal, of which he is the owner, to die in any street, he shall be punishable with a fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees. This step was not taken, however, until after the local Governments had expressed their opinions very freely on the subject and had been allowed ample time to reconsider and alter their views. A Commission appointed in 1869 to inquire into the nature of Indian cattle-diseases and the means which should be taken to counteract them submitted its report in 1871, stating their conclusion that protective measures, such as inoculation and vaccination, promised to be of very little use, and recommended legislation of a repressive character. They were convinced that the most efficient expedient, that of killing infected animals, was out of the question in this country, but suggested the issue of provisions for due notice, proper segregation, and adequate disinfection and treatment. It must be remembered that, at the time when the report was written, bacteriology was hardly even in its infancy. But one of the results of the Commission was the publication of Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen's manual of the more deadly forms of cattle-diseases in India. Nothing beyond this was then done, but in 1884 the Punjab Government recommended that the isolation of cattle should be made compulsory. The other Provincial Governments were then consulted, and Madras definitely abandoned the idea of exercising in any general way the powers conferred by the Act of 1866, and pointed out that the want of success in the past was due not only to the want of a trained staff, but to the passive resistance of stock-owners throughout the country. The Bombay Government believed the time had come for the initiation of legislative measures, and his Excellency the Governor-in-Council had arrived at the conclusion "that the protection of agricultural stock from large loss of life amongst them, which now occurs, justifies some stringency, and that public opinion should be educated to accept legal restrictions by enforcement of them in some of the large towns in this presidency, where trustworthy agency and supervision for the purpose are now procurable." In November, 1891, the Imperial Government replied saying that in India generally it had been determined to await the further organization of veterinary establishments and the receipt of more complete information on the subject of cattle-disease, and that under present circumstances preventive measures appeared more hopeful than legislation such as that proposed but that there would be no objection to the introduction in Bombay of an Act on the lines recommended, if applied tentatively and to restricted areas. The Bombay Government in July, 1892, however, expressed its conviction that, after all, the only effective method of repression was the impossible one of slaughtering every diseased animal, and withdrew the proposal to legislate on the lines proposed. In this the Government of India concurred and the proposal was dropped. The general Act we have referred to therefore constitutes all that has been done so far in the matter of repressive measures. As to prevention the Bacteriological Department has been instituted, and something has been done in the study of the blood parasite, which causes "surra." It is believed that a probable palliative or preventive treatment has been discovered, and the first volume of the report of the bacteriologist has just been published. As Poona is not sufficiently cool for purposes of the laboratory it is to be removed to Almora, at the height of seven thousand feet in the Himalayas, and experiments are shortly to be begun in connection with vaccines for rinderpest and other diseases demanding bacteriological investigation. It is hoped that the researches of a worker so well qualified as Dr. Lingard in the field of bacteriology, may lead not only to an extension in scientific knowledge of animal-diseases, but also to the discovery of practical remedies.

IN the report on the working of the Irrigation Department in Sind issued a few days ago, less is said about the Fuleli canal than any other, but that is the cutting in which the public are most actively interested at the present moment. Some years ago the authorities sanctioned the plying of steam-launches on the canal from Hyderabad and Tango Bago and other outlying places, a distance of fifty to seventy miles. Although the Fuleli is a canal, the velocity of the current is, it appears, sometimes dangerous for country craft, so numerous and abrupt are its turnings. By the running of launches the voyages became more certain. The piscal revenue of the canal diminished and erosions became more numerous—whether as a coincidence of a result of the launch's steaming is a matter of opinion. But the Department imposed a license of five hundred rupees per launch, the original fee having been but fifty rupees, and further prohibited the launches calling at Tando. The proprietors of the launches—a Mussalman firm—have petitioned Government against the imposition of the fee on the ground that their vessels do not come within the provisions of the Public Ferries Act. They feel it impossible to ply their launches under the conditions laid down, and the public must, therefore, suffer. In this petition the proprietors of the launches point to a possible explanation of the loss of piscal revenue when they urge that during the past four or five years the regulator at the head of the new Fuleli has been shut down, allowing only a very small volume of water into the canal—not deep enough anywhere for fish to breed. Where there are pools of water in the bed of the canal, after the inundation has passed off, they are dragged by boys and others until

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE ANARCHIST MEUNIER.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Extradition has been granted in the case of the anarchist Meunier, and an appeal has been lodged.

## THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

The Government have chartered the Peninsular and Oriental Steamships Britannia and Rome for the next Indian trooping season.

## ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

MAY 12.

A bomb was exploded, last evening, in the Rue Kleber, which is in a fashionable part of Paris. Hundreds of windows were smashed, but the damage in other respects was slight. It is supposed that the outrage was aimed at a judge, who is living in that street.

## NATIONALIST CONVENTION.

MAY 13.

A Nationalist Convention has been held at Liverpool for the purpose of discussing the best means of healing the existing dissensions in their ranks. Mr. Dillon apologised to Mr. Healy if he had offended him in the past.

Another Convention of Nationalists is summoned to meet in Dublin with a view to ending the feud. It has also been resolved to urge the Government to liberate the Irish political prisoners.

## WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 12.

Some hundreds of persons who are members of a so-called-society for political liberty, have been simultaneously arrested in the principal cities of Russia.

They include many men of good position.

## THE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Mr. Macpherson, Examiner, Accounts Department, retires in June.

## PUBLIC WORKS RETIREMENTS.

Forty-nine engineers have now sent in applications for retirements under the special rules. This completes the list. The application is granted to men who entered the Service between the years of 1874 and 1879, and the new list of men who entered between 1879 and 1881 will now be commenced. It is expected that about sixty-eight engineers will retire altogether.

## THE DELHI RAILWAY.

The Delhi-Battinda-Samassata Railway scheme is still under the consideration of the Government of India, which has not yet given the concession.

## PIONEERS FOR GILGIT.

The 32nd Pioneers at Umballa have been placed under orders to proceed to Gilgit, to relieve the 23rd Pioneers, leaving Umballa about 1st July next. The 23rd Pioneers return to Jhelum.

## THE INSUBORDINATION AT AGRA.

It is reported that no further trouble need be anticipated in the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The *Pioneer* publishes details of the mutiny among the men of the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra, which bears out the statement of the *Morning Post*. From the *Pioneer's* account, it appears that discontent was confined to the men of the Rangar caste, who are held to be the best fighting men among the Hindustanis. These men are, however, described as a turbulent and overbearing lot, rough in manner, and very ignorant. They are extremely clannish, making a common cause when any individual has a grievance, holding themselves aloof from all other classes with the exaggerated idea of their own importance. On the 3rd instant about seventy men went in a body demanding their names to be cut off. Being pointed out that this could not be done they became insubordinate in a manner showing their worst traits of character. Six ringleaders were arrested; upon this the remainder flocked to the quarter-guard, demanding the release of their comrades, or be allowed to join them. Captain Henriquez, officiating Commandant, tried to reason with the men as to the dangerous character of their conduct; but taking conciliation as a sign of weakness they declined to move. When ordered to return to their quarters their manner became more insubordinate; and sixty-two were arrested and put in the quarter-guard. Thirteen ring-leaders will be tried by a general court-martial, while few others will have to be dealt with summarily.

## THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Commissioner of Peshawar goes to Landi Kotal to meet General Ghulam Hyder when he arrives there. After which a joint delimitation party will be formed.

It is possible the Amir may desire that the demarcation of the Khyber section of the frontier should begin from Asmar.

## RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

The *Morning Post* says that at is believed in official circles at Simla that H. E. the Viceroy will resign if the Secretary of State declines to support his policy of retrenchment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 11.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 13.

H. M. S. Boadicea, from Bombay, arrived.
French Mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 3-16 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 100¼ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 54 1/16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 13-16 |

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton | 59,000 | bales. |
| " " " Surats | 1,000 | " |
| " " Imports of Cotton | 45,000 | " |
| " " " Surats | Nil | " |
| " Stock of Cotton | 1,691,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 26,000 | " |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·5 |

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 80·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 86·3 |
| 3 p.m. | 87·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 86·1 |

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

This has been another very busy week in the House of Commons, and apart from the irritation he has shown on one or two occasions recently, it is not surprising that its leader, Sir William Harcourt, finds it necessary to retire to the country for a few days' well-earned repose. On Friday night to begin with, there was the discussion raised by that *enfant terrible* Mr. Alpheus Morton on the retention by the Duke of Coburg of his annuity of £10,000. More interest attached to this debate than the question standing alone warranted. But the question did not stand alone. Strange as it may seem, there really were grounds for believing that the Ministry might be, if not actually turned out, put in an awkward predicament owing to the attitude of their followers and the uncertainty as to what the bulk of the Opposition would do. Many Conservative thought, as Sir Henry Howarth in a letter to the *Times* shows, and still think, that it would have been better tactics for Sir W. Harcourt's opponents to have left him to stew in his Labouchérian juice; but wiser counsels prevailed and a fair number of Conservatives put in an appearance. The triumph of seeing the Government once more put in an embarrassing position by the "Puck of Twickenham" (for it was the senior member for Northampton who seconded, and for all we know, suggested Mr. Morton's resolution) would have been poor compensation for the discredit that must have attached to the Conservative Party if in a matter of this sort it had stooped to such a questionable manœuvre. Moreover, it is not certain that if these Conservatives had abstained *en masse* the Ministry would have been overturned. As Sir Henry Howarth says, many of those who voted with Messrs. Morton and Labouchere would have deprived themselves of that "luxury" if they had not known beforehand that the Government were secure. The attitude of Dr. W. A. Hunter, a Radical of the Radicals and a London Scotchman, who regards Englishmen as foreigners in opposing the resolution, caused a great many searchings of heart below the gangway. I heard one advanced politician say, when commenting on the hon. member's backsliding say, "What is it to be? That is just like the House of Commons. A political Ishmaelite can never do a good turn to the powers that be without his being suspected of some personal motive." Dr. Hunter has long been regarded as an office-seeker, but on this occasion at least, I believe, he was actuated by unselfish motives. In the first place, he did not want the Government to be turned out on what after all is a trumpery matter, and in the second he was under the impression, that to deprive the Duke of this money would be a breach of contract entered into with the Czar on the marriage of his Royal Highness. Mr. Labouchere I see in this week's *Truth* contends that there is not a shadow of a shade of truth in this contention, and he scouts the idea that it would ever be put forward by the Russian Emperor. As usual Mr. Conybeare distinguished himself. Lord Randolph Churchill in the course of an extraordinary and almost unaccountable speech, attacked the illustrious Mr. Storey for the views he had previously expressed. The hon. member, said Lord Randolph, would leave the Duke to sweep a crossing or to starve! Thereupon Mr. Conybeare, the former student of Christ College, Oxford, exclaimed "His mother has plenty of money." Out of 670 members 365 took part in the division and 67 voted for depriving the Duke of his allowance. Mr. Labouchere threatens to continue his attacks, and although such menaces may not be thought very alarming, there are many people, who share the opinions expressed in so outspoken a manner by the *Pall Gall Gazette*. It is one thing to have a claim, Mr. Cust's paper contends, and quite another to know when to stand upon it. "We do not think," it adds, "that the Duke behaved happily for himself, his family, or his old or new Fatherland." Whether we agree or disagree with this all right-minded Britons will concur with the Leader of the House when he said that a more inauspicious moment to do a most ungracious deed could not have been selected. Sir W. Harcourt has had his hands full in the House of Commons defending his Budget scheme from some criticism which is serious, such as that of Mr. Goschen about the possibility of spirit-dealers evading the new tax by delaying to renew their stocks until after the financial year is over and from some which is not damaging. Mr. Asquith has been unfolding the details of his Welsh Disestablisment Bill, the introduction of which has increased the talk about an autumn session, and meanwhile Lord Rosebery has been appealing to the "Dissentient" Liberals to come over and help him. He does not expect, as he frankly told the members of the City Liberal Clubs, that the leaders like the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain will return—it is doubtful if he is consumed with any great desire that they should do so—but he throws out a bait to the rank and file. So far there is no sign that the latter any more than their leaders are anxious to return to the true fold, but it is too early yet to say what may be the effect of the Premier's adroit imitation.

The Miners Eight Hours Bill was carried on its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday by a majority of 87 in a House of 475. This is larger by eight than the majority which it obtained on the second reading last year, in a House of some ten more. Evidently several members who voted against the Bill last year have simply absented themselves from the division. Parties were somewhat mixed in the division. 186 Liberals voted for the Bill and 30 against; 26 Conservatives voted for and 150 against, and 12 Liberal Unionists voted for and 13 against. But the most extraordinary feature of the division was that the Government issued a five-line Whip although two of their own number (Messrs. Morley and Burt) voted against it. This is said to be the first time such an anomalous incident has occurred, and Liberals opposed to a compulsory eight hours day are very vexed that the Government should not have left the question entirely open, as they did last year. Although the second reading of the Bill has been carried, it is likely to undergo considerable amendment in Committee. The Bill provides for an Eight Hours day "from bank to bank" for the miners, which means that the actual time they would work underground had it become law, would be 6½ or 7 hours only. Even some Eight Hours Day advocates were unopposed to this; and one of them has a Welsh Miners Bill before the House which would have a different effect as regards time worked daily. It is expected that, as Lord Rosebery hinted to a deputation of mine-owners that waited upon him, a compromise on the basis of a forty-eight hours week, leaving the daily hours arrangement open, will be arrived at in Committee. The Northumberland and Durham miners, who work less than eight hours per day now, are opposed to legislation on the subject. Mr. Wm. Mather, who has successfully introduced the Eight Hours day into his own engineering works also voted against the measure. He is in favour of an Eight Hours day by voluntary arrangement between employers and employed.

Since the date of last week's letter the police have made another important arrest in connection with what has come to be regarded as the Anarchist Conspiracy. The name of the new capture is Guiseppe Farnara *alias* Carnot *alias* Piamonte, an Italian, and he was reputed to be the "Head Centre" of the physical force of Anarchists in this country. Polte, the Arnarchist previously in custody, who was in possession of a bomb when arrested, declares that he was a mere tool in the hands of Farnara; but a diary of Polte, which the police have seized, shows that he was not such an ignorant or innocent tool as he has tried to make himself out, in accusing his colleague. He has stated that it was as an agent for Farnara that he gave orders for a number of bombs to be made; but his written confession reveals the fact that he (Polte) intended to make use of some of them himself. Farnara is said to have confessed that the Royal Exchange was one of the buildings which they had selected wherein to explode one of their bombs, in order to deal destruction to the vile bourgeoisie (to quote Polte's diary). Both men too are understood to have threatened the life of Inspector Melville, who has been very active in hunting out the foreign anarchists in London. There does not so far, however, appear to be any evidence of the existence of a very widespread conspiracy; only two or three are implicated by the confession yet made. Farnara was at first believed to be the purse-holder of the Anarchists in England and at the head of a powerful organisation. But the statement he has made seems to indicate that, instead of having a well-filled purse at his command he was much pressed for money. It is certain that Polti was hard put to it to find the few shillings he had to pay for the castings for his bombs which he had ordered from firms in South London. Polti himself is a mere lad, still in his teens, and "although married" evidently not "happy," judging from his morbid written confessions. All the evidence tends to show that anything of the nature of a conspiracy in connection with these wretched Anarchist outrages and attempts has been confined to two or at most three people, and that the projects they had on hand were of an "individualist" and not a "collectivist" character.

In view of the excitement caused by recent disclosures, the first Commissioner of Works (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) has refused permission to the Anarchist Communist groups of London to have a platform in the approaching "Labour Day" Demonstration (May 1) in Hyde Park. Of course, only one here and there among these "groups" believe in propagandism by "Holy Dynamite." But they are all tarred with the same brush now in the eyes of most people, and public opinion generally will commend the decision of the Board of Works.

Londoners have many parks and some commons (or remains of them) for recreative purposes, but only one forest. The Royal and Ancient Forest of Epping, in Essex, was, some twenty years ago, rescued by the Corporation of London, which had certain rights in the land, from the hands of the encloser and builder, and some nine square miles of it being all that was left, were dedicated to the public use and enjoyment for ever. One condition which is laid down in the Act of Parliament which was passed to sanction the purchase of the proprietorial rights, was that the forest should be retained as far as possible in its natural wild condition. This was expected to safeguard it against the Vandalism of modern "improvements," landscape-gardening, and the like. But lately there have been many complaints that the forest conservators appointed by the City of London have themselves been spoiling this primitive bit of woodland, by making clearances and cutting down young trees wholesale. A very warm correspondence has taken place in several of the newspapers respecting the proceedings of the verderers. Mr. E. N. Buxton, who is the principal warden, has strongly defended what has been done on the ground that a certain amount of thinning was necessary for the preservation of the larger trees. But this has been disputed. A local committee was got up to oppose the proceedings of the conservators, and several public indignation meetings have been held. The City Corporation were at last moved to appoint a committee of experts to investigate the matter. This committee consisted of Dr. Schlich, Professor of Forestry, Mr. A. D. Webster, Forester to the Duke of Bedford, Mr. W. Robinson, editor of the *Garden*, and Mr. Anderson, editor of *Gardner's Chronicle*. They have just completed an inspection of Hawkwood, a section of the forest in which the conservators had marked some 500 or 600 trees for felling. They recommend that these should not be cut down this season; but state that they will be unable to issue a report on the general question that has been raised until they have inspected all parts of the forest in all seasons of the year. This is held to be a triumph for the popular side of the question, and it will stay the hand of the "improvers" of nature for the time being

The chances of the Liberator Building Society victims ever having the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Jabez Spencer Balfour put on his trial for fraud in this country appear to be diminishing. Questioned in Parliament the other evening as to the cause of the delay in Balfour's extradition, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that the application for extradition was still under consideration of the Argentine Federal Judge at Salta, and the delay was occasioned by the distance and difficulties of communication, Salta being 1,000 miles from Buenos Ayres. Since then news has arrived that Mr. Balfour had been liberated on bail by the Judge at Salta, on the plea of ill-health. He had been allowed to take up his residence in a house taken by Miss Freeman, one of his "lady-friends," who has recently gone out to Argentine with a considerable amount *of money for him*. Balfour is now residing with her, but is said to be under police supervision pending a decision as to extradition. It is, however, feared that now he has got out of gaol, he will make tracks for some part of South America where extradition treaties cannot touch him. One trifling addition to the funds available for the Liberator Liquidator is expected from a decision just given by Mr. Commissioner Kerr; who has ordered that the estate of the convict H. G. Wright, formerly solicitor to the Liberator Society and now undergoing penal servitude for fraud, must repay to the Liquidator the "Secret profits or Commissions" received by Wright in connection with the sale of certain properties while he was an official of the Society. The liquidator sued for some £30,000, but several of the items Mr. Commissioner Kerr held could not be recovered. The judgment is expected to stand good for £10,000 or £15,000. Although the prospects of bringing away Jabez Balfour in custody are getting shadowy it is said that the police official who has gone out to Argentine for him, has, while waiting the law's delay, been improving his time by obtaining information of other fugitives from British justice who are living in the country, and he has made the acquaintance of several who are "wanted." Possibly therefore, if he returns without Jabez Balfour, he may not come home unaccompanied by some gentleman or other who lives by defrauding others.

A very distinguished audience assembled at the Society of Arts yesterday, when Sir Auckland Colvin read an exceptionally interesting paper on a not particularly interesting subject, *viz.*, "Municipal and Village Water-Supply and Sanitation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh" As the chairman, Sir Steuart Bayley, observed it is not everybody who could make an address on sanitation, the cinderella of the Indian Administrative family as Sir Auckland happily called it, a real library joy. But this feat was accomplished by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Sir Steuart Bayley was amply justified in saying of the paper that a more enlightening and more satisfying contribution had not been made to the Indian Section of the Society this year. While Sir Auckland might almost be considered an enthusiastic sanitary reformer his motto is *festina lente*, especially with reference to the rural community. It is he who pointed out it was of the first importance that irritation and annoyance arising from the measures of the Government should as far as the rural classes are concerned be avoided in every possible way, and it "is better that the rural population should live in an unsanitary condition than in a condition of acute irritation and discontent arising from efforts (especially, if, at the best, such efforts must be very partial of success) to improve rural sanitation." Money, as Sir Auckland reminded us, is needed for sanitation, and constant—perhaps not unwelcome—pressure on those who have the disposal of money. The speakers in the discussion which was worthy of the paper included Sir Henry Cunningham who has long been recognised as an authority on this subject, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Douglas Galton, Surgeon-General Cunningham (just back from his labours in Paris as British Delegate to the International Sanitary Conference), the veteran sanitarian Sir Robert Rawlinson, Sir William Wedderburn, and others. Several of these eminent gentlemen cordially endorsed Sir Auckland Colvin's views as to the necessity of dealing cautiously with village sanitation. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the reading by the Secretary of the Section of a letter addressed to him by Miss Florence Nightingale who, as she said in her communication, has been deeply interested in the subject for years and years.

There is a Society called the National Anti-Gambling League in existence, which has obtained the support of a few well-to-do people in organising a crusade against the gambling and betting which are so common in all classes of society. The League has been putting the law against gambling in operation against some of the workmen's clubs and other coteries where betting is carried on; but it has been reproached for not proceeding against "the more highly placed and opulent individuals" who make money out of gaming and betting on horse-racing. The League now announces that it intends to proceed against the owners and occupiers of the racecourse enclosures and turf clubs. As most of these are supported by the nobility and men of wealth the Anti-Gambling League will have its work cut out in trying to bring them within the meshes of the law.

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH APRIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland Mails of April 27, arrived in Bombay harbour at noon yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Carnegy | Mr Hillman |
| Mrs Eyre, 2 children and infant | Mr J Whatley |
| Miss Preston | Lieut E Peebles |
| Mr H Bilgrami | Mr C Kirkpatrick |
| Mr J Mahoney | Mr Hudson |
| Mrs J Daly | Mr A Kirkpatrick |

FROM GIBRALTAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Azvedo | Mrs Castro, child and 2 infts |
| Lieut and Mrs Castro | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut C Ainsrie | Mr Leake |
| Miss Bowman | Dr and Mrs Foy |
| Mr G Paton | Capt Leslie |
| Mr G Moore | Mr and Mrs Lennard |
| Mrs Fuller | Miss Cator |
| Dr H J Dyson | Lieut Palocologus |
| Mr L J Lindsay | Mr W Oakes |

FROM PORT SAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Bryan | Miss Spencer |

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Condr J Walker, wife, daughter and family | Mr G Burgorella |
| | Capt G Messina |
| Lieut Dunscombe | Mr Moolla |

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE COURT.

The Princess Christian on Saturday afternoon opened, at the Westminster Town-Hall, the third "At home" of the Children's Salon.

A medallion portrait of Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, which has been erected to her memory in Poet's Corner, Westminester Abbey, was unveiled on Friday afternoon by the Princess Christian.

The Duchess of Albany on Saturday evening distributed prizes at Exeter-hall to successful competitors in technical work among the members of the Factory Helpers' Union.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday. All the Ministers, with the exception of Lord Tweedmouth, were present. Two other Councils have been held this week, Lord Ripon and Mr. Mundella being absent from the last.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Stanley of Alderley moved the second reading of the Pistols Bill, to restrict the sale of weapons and to prohibit their being carried in public places. Lord Chesterfield, on behalf of the Government, assented to the motion, subject to the right of moving amendments in committee, On Monday, Lord Cork, in reply to a question, stated the circumstances of the murder of a caretaker on his estate at Newmarket, Cork, on Saturday last. On Tuesday the Limitation of Actions Bill passed through Committee, and the Land Transfer Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last, Mr. J. Morley moved to introduce a Bill for appointing arbitrators to consider petitions for restoration from evicted tenants in Ireland, and determine upon the merits of each case. Where new tenants were in possession and objected to retire that would be an absolute block to the petition. Amounts might be awarded for rebuilding dwellings that had been destroyed and for compensation to new tenants willing to retire, for which purposes a sum of £100,000, might be taken from the Irish Church fund. In the short discussion which followed, Mr. Redmond condemned the scheme, which, however, found favour with Mr. Courtney and Mr. J. Dillon. On Friday, the debate on the resolution of Sir G. Trevelyan for a Standing Committee on Scotch Bills was then resumed, but was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. In the evening, Mr. A. C. Morton moved a resolution declaring that the annuity to the Duke of Edinburgh should cease, he having become a foreign Sovereign. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed, and after some debate the resolution was negatived by 293 against 67. On Monday, Mr. Gardner said the Board of Agriculture could not undertake to remove the prohibition on the importation of live cattle from Canada, but if from further examination it was found that pleuro-pneumonia did not exist among them a more favourable decision might follow. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the intentions of the resolution relating to death duties, after which a general discussion on the various details of the Budget followed. On Tuesday the discussion was resumed, and great complaints were made of the undue pressure on land, but the resolution was agreed to. On Wednesday the Miners' Eight Hours Bill was discussed on second reading, which was moved by Mr. Roby. A hostile amendment was moved by Sir A. Hickman, and the debate showed a considerable difference of opinion on both sides of the House. Eventually the second reading was carried by a majority of 87 votes.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery presided on Tuesday at a house dinner of the City Liberal Club. Responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." he said the Government were infinitely stronger and better equipped for Parliamentary warfare than when they started under the overwhelming eclipse of Mr. Gladstone's retirement.

The annual gathering of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held in Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday last. The Marquis of Salisbury, in addressing the meeting, said the House of Lords did not claim a right to force a dissolution of Parliament, but when they had rejected the Home Rule Bill it was open to the Government to ask the country to decide upon that action. That course the Government did not take, and apparently was not inclined to present any clear issue before the electors. After criticizing the Registration Bill the noble Marquis concluded by expressing a conviction that Conservative opinion was gaining ground every day in the constituencies.

Meetings of brewers and others interested in the beer and spirit trades have been held in London, Dublin, Manchester, Brighton, and other places throughout the country, at which resolutions were carried condemning the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the increase of the duties on beer and spirits.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., has now been definitely selected as the Ministerialist candidate for the representation of South Hackney, vacant by the appointment of Sir C. Russell to be a Lord of Appeal. Mr. Herbert Robertson is the Conservative candidate.

IRELAND.

A caretaker named James Donovan, in charge of an evicted farm on the estate of the Earl of Cork at Glenbara, was brutally murdered early on Saturday morning by two men, who entered his bedroom, beat him on the head with the stock of a gun, and fatally injured him.

GENERAL.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in the room of the late Lord Bowen.

The Rev. Dr. A. Stewart, Professor of Systematic Theology in Aberdeen University, has been appointed Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews University.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion-house on Monday in celebration of St. George's Day. There was a very large gathering of guests, including numerous representatives of Anglo-Indian and colonial services and interests.

The Duke of Devonshire, presiding on Monday night at the half-yearly festival of the Men's Sunday Union in Stepney, alluded to the relations between different classes of society, and laid stress on the importance of the further extension of technical education for the maintenance of our manufacturing industries.

Sir H. Loch, High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday on six months' leave of absence.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury and the House of Laymen assembled on Tuesday at Westminster for the transaction of business.

The Mining Association of Great Britain, representing the coalowners of England, Scotland, and Wales, has issued a document embodying ten reasons for opposing the Miners' Eight Hours Bill.

A Bill has been passed by a Select Committee of the House of Commons settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor over persons not members of the University of Cambridge on the same basis as that provided for Oxford by the Act of 6 Geo. IV., c. 97.

The Government have placed contracts for six new second-class cruisers, two of which will be built by the Fairfield Company, of Glasgow, two by the London and Glasgow Engineering Company, and two by the Barrow Naval Construction Company.

A man named Giuseppe Farnara, who is believed to be the Carnot who employed Polti to place orders with ironworkers for the manufacture of bombs, was arrested as Stratford, in the East-end of London, early on Sunday morning. He has since been examined with Polti at Bow-street Police Court, and they are still under remand.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, late B.C.S.; Gen. R. Maclagan, R. (Ben.) E. Rct.; Major-Gen. A. A. Johnson, M.S.C.; Surg.-Major J. H. Blackwell, Mad. Rct.; Col. A. J. Vibart, Bo. Rct.; Lord Emly; Major-Gen. H. Alexander; Brigade-Surgeon James Kellie: Mr. McCullagh Torrens; Lady Ogilander.

# DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, stands charged with defaming Mr. Damaji Lukmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay, by publishing certain "false and malicious" statements, in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian*, dated the 20th January last, with intent to harm the reputation of the complainant.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsey, and Kama, appeared for the complainant, whilst the accused conducted his defence in person.

Esmaelji Suleman, a bawker, examined for the defence, said, that he knew the licensed opium shop at Bhendy Bazaar, where he used to go every day to buy opium as he had been suffering from asthma. He had visited the complainant's shop during the Mahim Fair, and also a day or two previously. He had seen complainant's men preparing things for the manufacture of chandul there. About ten or fifteen men were in the shop at the time. Some Customs peons were also sitting there. Rahimtula had opened a chandulkhana during the Fair. Witness had purchased five pice worth of chandul from the shop. He used occasionally to go to Rahimtula's opium club while in Bombay for the purpose of smoking chandul.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kama, witness said that he did not know complainant, but he knew Amoo Mya for the last four or five years. Witness did not know the accused. He believed he had a talk with people preparing chandul in complainant's shop.

Rev. A. W. Prautch, who is undergoing a sentence of one month's imprisonment for defaming complainant, was brought from the House of Correction to give evidence for the defence. He deposed that he had been in India for nearly ten years and had taken considerable interest in the opium question for the last eight years. He had visited about two hundred opium smoking dens all over India during the time and had invariably conversed with the opium-smokers. On the 18th December last, witness, together with the accused and Mr. Hudson visited opium dens. Witness received no remuneration from any Anti-Opium Society. He had known the accused for five or six years. He knew that the accused was an honest and honourable man. Witness had frequently visited licensed opium smoking shops before the 18th December, 1893. He had commenced visiting the opium smoking club since 31st July, 1893. In order to make inquiries and learn all about the constitution of the clubs, he had gone to Mankha's shop, at Null Bazaar. He had put a number of questions to the frequenters as to the nature of the place, and from the answers they had given he came to the conclusion that those clubs were exactly the same as the licensed shops which existed before July, 1893. He did not recollect having enquired as to how the opium was got in there. He had also learnt that there was no membership in those clubs and no fees were received. Witness had made a general offer of four annas to anyone who could show him other similar places; and a man, whom he had never before seen, but whose name he subsequently learnt was Syed Gauze, stood up and accepted the offer. They visited a house at Parel Road where there were four shops, and thence they proceeded to another street, where there was a similar shop on the third floor of a house. On the 19th December four opium-smokers went to the office of the *Bombay Guardian* and met Mr. Hudson, accused, and the witness, who all pursued inquiries. On that occasion frequenters gave a little more description of such clubs. Their story was that Rahimtula generally managed those *chandulkhanas* in Bombay under the complainant's directions; that the Chief Opium Inspector visited these clubs, and that a Kokani Mahomedan, named Amoo Mya, managed all those shops. After this two articles were written in the *Bombay Guardian*. One of them was written by Mr. Hudson, the other by the accused, Mr. Hudson and witness together. He was perfectly satisfied with the information supplied by those men. Witness and his friends then communicated with the police. They personally went to the Police Commissioner's office and spoke to Constable Sloane, who referred them to Mr. Crummey, the latter referring them to the Police Commissioner. He had some conversation with Mr. Crummey regarding the matter. Mr. Crummey said that there was a special department through which they worked and watched these clubs. Mr. Hudson and witness went twice to see the Police Commissioner, but they could not see him as on one occasion he had left the office before they went and on the other occasion he was absent from office owing to indisposition. Witness subsequently made further communication in the matter. He went to Mahim accompanied by Syed Gauze, Amoo Mya, and Bhango Shah. There he saw Police Inspector Holdway, and told him that information had reached him to the effect that during the Mahim Fair a number of opium smoking shops had been opened in Mahim. Inspector Holdway sent for his Jamadar and asked him if that was true. One of the Jamadars replied that the name and locality of the shop given by the accused were correct. This statement was confirmed by a Mahomedan Naik who stated that he had seen opium smoking clubs during the Mahim Fair. Inspector Holdway explained that the Abkari Chief Inspector, Mr. Rustom, was there to detect the illicit sale of opium. The Inspector wished to know how witness had got the information, and he replied that a man, named Amoo Mya whom he happened to know, volunteered the statement. The Inspector cautioned witness against trusting unauthenticated statements of irresponsible strangers stating that the police had frequently received such information, which turned out to be false. Witness reported the result of the inquiry to the accused at his house. On the way to the accused's house he went to Superintendent Grennan, and told him that there were thirteen shops for the illicit sale of opium opened that evening. He was referred to the Police Commissioner by Mr. Grennan who said that the Commissioner would work through the Opium Department. Witness next saw accused. They sat down together and wrote an article. Previous to that Amoo Mya and Syed Gauze had given them the information contained in the article. Witness also assured the accused that all that was written in the article was *bona fide*, as he himself had verified the statement at Mahim. After the article was written, but before it was published, witness saw Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Customs, with whom he had a talk for an hour and a half. During the conversation witness told the Collector that the clubs were bogus and a fraud. Mr. Campbell took down the statement, and witness believed he had signed it. Mr. Campbell had told him that he had a "test case," and could do nothing in the matter. Witness submitted that they must have a proper "test case." Witness never thought of purchasing a copy of Mr. Rustom's book. In that book his name was mentioned.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kama, witness said that Amoo Mya was introduced to him by Syed Gauze. The article was published on the 20th January, and he saw Mr. Campbell on the 18th. Before that he had seen Mr. Rustom, who told him that the statements, contained in the article published on the 6th January, were not true. Mr. Rustom showed his willingness to stop Damji if he had actually committed the offence. He had never told Mr. Crummey that Damji sold illicit opium at Mahim.

The case was then adjourned to Monday, the 21st instant.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Valerie, Commander G. Costanzo, which arrived in Bombay harbour, on Friday, from Kobe, experienced moderate S. W. Monsoon from Colombo to Colachel on the 7th and 8th instant. Subsequently she experienced unsettled weather with squalls of rain and frequent lightning off Cochin and moderate N. W. wind up to Bombay.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Commander J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, experienced strong S. wind with high sea after leaving that port.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the resignation by Lieutenant E. H. Buckle, Yorkshire Light Infantry, of his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps.

The Secretary of State for India has expressed his concurrence with the Government of India that paragraph 207 India Army Regulations, Volume X, Part I, which allows passage from England to India for a portion of the personal Staff of a Commander-in-Chief proceeding from Europe to take up his command, shall be held applicable to the personal Staff of all newly appointed Commanders-in-Chief, irrespective of their place of residence at the time of their appointment.

The Khedive opened the Exhibition of National Art and Industry in Alexandria on April 22. His Highness was attended by the Egyptian Ministers, Lord Cromer, Sir Elwin Parmer, Mukhtar Pasha, the various foreign diplomatic representatives, and a large retinue of officers and officials, the opening ceremony presenting a brilliant spectacle. The exhibition, which is the first of its kind, is pronounced to be a great success.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th May:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th May 1894, reporting that four of the officers of the Dock Master's Department are laid up, and the two officers available for duty, being quite unable to cope with the work, he has engaged Mr. D. Jess, who holds a certificate as Mate, as an extra Berthing Master from the 4th instant.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 148, dated 1st May 1894, agreeing to the caisson for the 55-foot entrance, Prince's Dock, being constructed in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on the understanding that the terms cover the delivery of the caisson completed at Prince's Dock as was agreed to in the case of the other caisson constructed in the Dockyard. Read letter from the Officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No. 1827, dated 3rd May 1894, saying that the terms provide for the delivery of the caisson at the Dockyard and that he cannot undertake its delivery at the Prince's Dock.

Resolution.—The Trustees agree to take delivery of the caisson at the Dockyard.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd May 1894, reporting that the various alterations made in wherehouse No. I for the accomodation of the Customs Department have cost as under:—Enclosure in south-east corner Rs. 121-10-8, partitioning off space for appraising goods and altering partition of laboratory Rs. 140-14-2, providing new window, north end Rs. 117-1-11, partitioning off additional bay Rs. 565-7-6, enclosure for appraisers and gaugers Rs. 105-1-3, enclosures for bullion Rs. 26-0-2—total Rs. 1,076-3-8, and requesting orders as to whether the Customs Department is to be charged for these alterations and, if not, to what head of account they should be debited.

Resolution.—These petty works being fixtures to a Port Trust building, their cost should be met from Revenue without prejudice to the principle that the Trustees are under no obligation to provide accommodation for the Customs Establishment.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 673, dated 14th April 1894, requesting that spaces reserved in the transit sheds at the Docks for the examination of goods by the Customs Department be fenced off with chains and hooks. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 1st May 1894, estimating the cost of providing enclosures of diferent sizes in sheds C. G. K-L, Nos. 3. 6. 10, and also cross beams and pendant for scales where necessary at Rs. 381.

Resolution.—The chains to form enclosures not being fixtures, the Trustees are of opinion that their cost should be met by the Customs Department.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th May 1894, describing the repairs required by the boat "Faerie," and suggestiug that the Engineer be asked to take them in hand at once as the boat will be required at the end of this month to attend the outer station in case of any bad weather. Read memo to the Acting Engineer, No. 1740, dated 5th May 1894. Read letter from the Acting Engineer

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

News from Bhamo says that a small rising was threatened in the north of Momeik, the object being to attack the town of Shwegu in the Bhamo district. Precautions were taken, and the rebels have now dispersed.

A widespread bazaar rumour states that the Khan of Kelat's conduct is highly unsatisfactory, and that Government is likely to interfere.

There seems to be ground for believing, says the Lahore paper, that the man of the detachment, Somersetshire Light Infantry, at Jutogh, was assaulted and beaten till he was insensible by natives of the village near Boileaugunj, as originally stated; but that no information is available to the authorities, because the man and his comrades who picked him up later were out of barracks after 10 p.m., when the assault was committed. The man's identity is unknown to us, and that he was brought in badly bruised on the head and body is beyond a doubt, while the supposition that these injuries were caused by a fall down the khud is rendered unlikely by the man's own story and the fact that he does not drink. However, as no evidence is officially forthcoming, the matter will probably end here. But the relations between the villagers and the troops at Jutogh will need supervision.

The *C. and M. Gazette* says :—His friends will be sorry to learn that intelligence has been received in Patiala of the death, at Aden, of Mr. C. H. Bryan, brother of Florence Maharani. Owing to his serious illness the medical authorities advised a sea trip, and Mr. Bryan left in the *Oriental* last month. The grief which the news has occasioned both to the Maharaja and Maharani Florence is reported to be great. His Highness was warmly attached to his late brother-in-law, and was much guided by him. It is a curious fact that the Bryan family has during the last five years lost five of its members. Mr. C. H. Bryan started life in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab. He subsequently went to Delhi as Secretary to the Municipality; and afterwards he joined the Raja of Chamba's State as Inspector of Schools. He then went to Patiala. In racing circles he was well known, and was a good judge of a horse. Many who visit Patiala will miss an obliging friend.

The Government has passed orders on the report of the late Dewan Bahadur K. Lakshmikanta Rao, Deputy Commissioner, on the financial results of the introduction of the new settlement rates into the South Arcot District. The settlement operations have been going on for ten years from 1884 and are just completed, and the total outlay in demarcation, survey and settlement amounted to about Rs. 16,22,700 or about Rs. 340 per square mile. The increase in revenue due to the new settlement is reported to be Rs. 2,43,836 per annum or a net gain of 15 per cent. per annum. The results are reported to compare favourably with those obtained previously from other districts already assessed. The Government is satisfied that the new rates are moderate and remedy the defects in the old assessment.

Among the draft Bills submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Government of India for approval, is one to facilitate and regulate the establishment of works for the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta. The arrangements of the Calcutta Municipality with the Gas Company have unfortunately still many years to run, but the electric light is already in use on several steamers, in some jute and paper mills, in two or three Government offices, and on the Hooghly Bridge and Harrison road. For places of entertainment especially, where gas is so disagreeably warm in this unbearably hot weather, and for many other purposes, there would be a large demand and earnest desire for the cooler and more brilliant light of electricity.

It is understood that it has been practically decided that the 4th Dragoon Guards, on the arrival of that regiment in India next trooping season, will proceed to Lucknow, taking over the horses of the 16th Lancers, which latter regiment will relieve the Queen's Bays at Rawalpindi on the departure of that corps for Egypt. It will come rather hard upon the gallant 16th Lancers to have to part with their horses, and start afresh upon a new lot, but this is the only way out of the difficulty occasioned by the fact that a newly arrived cavalry regiment would hardly be suitably placed at Rawalpindi in the 1st Army Corps.

During the suppression of the last Hazara revolt, the Shah of Persia sent the Amir of Kabul a strong protest against his cruel behaviour towards the *Shias* in Afganistan, but the Amir was determined to crush the Hazaras, in spite of the protest, so the Shah of Persia expressed his extreme displeasure through the British Agent at Teheran at the conduct of the Amir, and resolved not to look upon the ruler of Kabul as a friend in future. Now, says the Lahore paper, according to trans-frontier news writers, the merchants trading between the Ghilzai country and Teheran state that the Amir having given good reason for his conduct towards the Hazara *Shias* last year, the Shah of Persia, in return, expressed his willingness to renew the old friendship, and both have since sworn to look after each other's interests. No official confirmation has, however, been received of this, although it is known thata gift of the Koran has passed between the two rulers.

H. H. the Amir has, according to news from Kabul, promised to pay Rs. 4,000 per month to Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of the late Amir Sher Ali, who is now at Hassan Abdal, getting Rs. 1,500 per month from the British Government. His name has been registered as a salaried servant of the Amir from 19th instant, and he has been advanced Rs. 1,300 and appointed to the post of agent of the Amir of Kabul, and will be posted at Simla to represent the Amir with the Government. Nasrat Jang Khan, Alkozai, who is at Peshawar, will also get a salary of Rs. 500 per month from the Amir, apparently because he has been instrumental in persuading Muhammad Ibrahim Khan to enter the service of the Amir.

A slight alteration has been made in the rules for the medical inspection of vessels entering the port of Calcutta. Under the regulations hitherto existing, it was provided that the master in charge of an in-coming vessel should report to the pilot any cases of disease among passengers or crew, and also whether two or more deaths from unknown or suspicious causes had occurred during the voyage. The pilot was then to hoist a signal, and telegraph from the nearest station the name of the disease and the number of cases on board. It is now directed that he shall telegraph in addition to these particulars, the number of deaths from epidemic disease or other suspicious causes that have occurred during the voyage.

The *Pioneer* learns that in the programme of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, which is now being formulated for the season 1894-95, a cup for officers of Volunteer Corps is to be offered for competition. A glance at the Army List will show how very differently situated are Volunteer Corps in respect of the officers borne on their rolls. Take, for instance, the East Indian Railway Volunteers, which have an establishment of 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 20 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 20 second-Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 4 Medical Officers and 3 Chaplains, or a total in all of 74 individuals. Or take the North-Western Railway Volunteers with their total of 43, and compare with them the strength of, say, the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, with a total of 24 all told, or the Allahabad Light Horse with its slender agreegate of 5 officers only. True, the battle is not to the strong, but for all that, in calculating their chances of success, the smaller corps would prefer to compete against odds less fearful. Even if the mammoth corps abovementioned were divided into two battalions for purposes of competition, the strength of each of the E. I. R. would be in excess of that of any other Volunteer corps in the Presidency. The time has arrived for some such disintegration, and unless this is done, the encouragement which we presume it is the intention of the premier Rifle Association in the country to offer for the attainment of marksmanship, is practically limited to the few giants only, to the exclusion of the smaller, but, we assert, no less deserving corps in the Presideney.

The Haileybury civilian is like the white rhinoceros, observes a contemporary; there are only two of him left. When Mr. Justice Prinsep shall have doffed the ermine, and when Sir Charles Pritchard shall have made his last address to the Viceregal Council, there will remain no vestige of the Company's Civil Service. A score or two of elderly gentlemen may, it is true, continue to assemble once a year at the Holborn Restaurant; but the festival will be but a mockery of joy, an Egyptian banquet of skeletons. It is at such a moment that Sir M. Monier Williams most opportunely produces a handsome quarto volume as a durable monument of an institution which he himself helped to adorn more than a century ago. In order to distinguish the "East India College" from the public school, which has arisen on its site, the Company's Civil Service Academy is here called "old." But we are left under no illusion as to the meaning. Compared to other Colleges this was a mushroom, and the entire span of its existence extended over less than fifty years. Opened in 1809—after the Court of Directors had refused to sanction the project of Lord Wellesley for establishing such an institution in Calcutta—the College was doomed before the doom of the Company; an Act of Parliament (18 and 19 Vict.) providing that it should be "discontinued and closed from and after the 31st January 1858." This Statute, dated July 16th, 1855, was thus antecedent by two years to the great revolt of the Bengal Army, and the consequent transfer of the Indian Government, to which event the closing of the College is popularly ascribed.

A new scare has been started by a Calcutta paper in connection with the Gohna Lake. It is the possibility that a fresh landslip into the lake itself might cause a sudden overflow. We have the best authority, says the *Pioneer*, for stating that there is not the least chance of such a catastrophe. A further slip is possible from the hillside which fell originally, but if it occurs it will fall almost entirely on the dam itself. In spite of a steady rise of over a foot a day, the water surface of the lake is still some two hundred and sixty feet below the top of the obstructing mass, and there is no likelihood of the overflow taking place until the rains are well advanced. The earliest date prophesied for the topping of the dam was the middle of May; but the calculations which indicated this date were necessarily based on extreme assumptions to avoid the danger of surprise, and have been materially modified by the small snowfall, dry winter, and rainless spring. The melting of the snow began some time back, and it is unlikely that there will be much increase in rapidity of the rise of the lake water until the monsoon sets in. The valley above the lake has an area of about ninety square miles, and the date of the overflow will be determined by the intensity of the rainfall over this area. The rainfall will influence the question, not only directly by raising the water surface of the lake, but to some extent indirectly, by lowering the crest of the obstructing dam itself. That this may form not unimportant factor in determining the date of overflow, is apparent from the effect which camparatively light showers have had upon the soft friable material of which the upper portion of the obstruction is largely composed. The faces are already scored into deep ravines, and one can readily understand that a prolonged and heavy downfall may have a very material effect in washing away the upper soil of the dam. There exists on the top of the dam a central hollow which will form the channel for carrying off rainfall descending upon the dam and its immediate vicinity, and the enlargement of this depression may produce a cutting of some depth that will tend to hasten the catastrophe.

Lord and Lady Brassey who have been staying since their return from India at Normanhurst, near Battle, have arrived in town for the season. Lord Brassey is going to Windsor, as Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen, on the day of her Majesty's arrival at the Castle from the Continent.

Fresh light will, no doubt, be thrown upon the dark and tragic story of Khartoum by the book of General Gordon, which the British Museum has just received. It consists of an Arabic MS., and is written entirely by the hero of Khartoum. It is principally a record of life in the besieged garrison and contains incidental dissertations, in the General's well-known manner, upon his peculiar theological views. It is stated that only two other copies are in existence, one having been sent to Her Majesty and the other to Miss Gordon. A third copy (says the *Chronicle*) addressed to the Khedive, became lost in transit, and the Museum copy has been somewhat damaged by the waters of the Nile. The work has been translated with a view to publication.

Although no official announcement has been, or can be, made as to the successor of the late Lord Bowen until the Queen has sanctioned the appointment, there is no doubt that he has been settled upon by the Government, and that the consequent changes have also been made. Sir Charles Russell has been offered the Lordship of Appeal, and will duly accept it; Sir John Rigby, Solicitor-General, will become Attorney-General; and Mr. Robert Reid will be appointed Solicitor-General. These changes have met with the approval of the gentlemen concerned, but until Her Majesty has signified her approval of the appointments, they will not be announced.

It is stated that in the wedding dress of the Princess Victoria Melita there were no less than four thousand pearls, a fact which clearly argues that in our Royal family the old German superstition, which the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, is known to have entertained, no longer prevails. "The more pearls the more tears" runs the ancient Rhineland proverb, which has always been supposed in the fatherland to particularly apply to brides. The bodice, collar, cuff and transparent net of the Princess's wedding dress were all thickly covered with set and rings of pearls, some simple, some clustered, carrying out an exquisitely designed pattern, making the dress differ from any bridal garb of modern times.

The contradictory rumours as to the Czarevitch's engagement current for many weeks have now been definitely ended by the announcement of his betrothal to the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt. Thus, two daughters of the same house will be wedded to Russian uncle and Russian nephew, the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse having married the Czar's third brother, the Grand Duke Serge, in 1884. Since the late Duke of Hesse went with his daughter to St. Petersburg in 1889 the Czarevitch has made his eventful journey in the East, narrowly escaping assassination in Japan, and inaugurating the Trans-Siberian Railway. The proposed union is said to have been much favoured, not only by the German Emperor but by the Grand Duchess Serge, the Princess's sister. The betrothal of the Czarevitch leaves free only two marriageable heirs to thrones, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Este and the Crown Prince of Italy.

Joan of Arc has been proclaimed "venerable" at Rome, and the Catholic Church has thus made the only reparation in its power for its share in her condemnation. The Paris correspondents telegraph full accounts of the splendid ceremonial at Notre Dame in honour of what is virtually this solemn act of recantation. All who had a hand in the original crime, except our own countrymen, were represented on this interesting occasion, particularly the French clergy and the soldiery. The priests, the military, and Royalist party had the matter all to themselves. Even the last-named scarcely came to the demonstration with clean hands, for the cowardly indifference of the descendant of St. Louis to the fate of Joan was a betrayal in itself. The King whom she had crowned at Rheims made no effort to effect her ransom, and showed no interest in her fate. Of the rest, and by the rest (says a writer in the *Daily News*) the less said the better. The Holy Inquisition and Pierre Cauchon, the ejected Bishop of Beauvais, were foremost in the negotiation by which the Maid was sold into foreign hands. The Holy Inquisition tried here, and was, so to speak, in at the death. It was shocking and a disgusting business, and no amount of lip service in her honour, especially when it is so manifestly intended to serve a political purpose, can now constitute effectual repentance. Why cannot the French clergy and the French Royalists leave it alone?

## THE PROPOSED POLICE INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have carefully perused the whole correspondence and discussion on the subject of the Bombay riots as they affect the proposed increase of the police force of this great centre of trade and industry. It is beyond question, that our well-tried and trusted Commissioner of Police, with his energetic Deputy, able superintendents, with the whole European and Native constabulary, bravely worked hard day and night at great personal risk to life, at first, to restore peace and quietness, against heavy odds. They afterwards showed great zeal, tact, and judgment in ferreting out and bringing to justice budmashes of Bombay as well as the wire-puller roughs who had joined them from the mofussil. It is also, I suppose, on disputed fact, that during these August riots the Bombay trained police force was found quite unequal to the crisis, being unable for lack of sufficient numbers to nip the rising in the bud (to use Mr. Cotton's phrase) and also to quell the disturbances occurring simultaneously in different localities without strong military aid. It should also be borne in mind that Bombay, proudly styled *Urbs prima in India*, is marvellously cosmopolitan in the character of its inhabitants. No one can, therefore, guarantee with any certainty that a similar emergency may not arise, before long, and if, unfortunately it does the outbreak may not be so shortlived as that of August last. It appears to me, therefore, only that those who are mainly responsible for the peace and safety of this busy emporium of commerce, are simply performing a public duty in perseveringly urging the necessity for an increase of the police force, and pointing out the possibility of complications and troubles, arising in the meantime. Despite all the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta may vehemently advance, it must be admitted that military aid may not always be available. It cannot, however, be overlooked that our civic fathers, under the command of their argumentative leader, are perfectly justified, as the trusted custodians of the Municipal exchequer, in straining every nerve to resist the further charge on it, of two lakhs of rupees, in addition to four lakhs now paid annually towards the maintenance of order in the city. There is great force in the argument, that as Government have control over the police they should pay the piper. This is done at Calcutta and Madras, and no valid reason seems to have been yet assigned for acting otherwise here. The policy is, no doubt, as far as we are at present advised, against the principles of good government, equity, and conscience. The Government of India may be expected to carefully consider the *pros* and *cons* of the question of the proposed increase, and decide it alone on its merits. At the same time, his Excellency Lord Elgin's Government should pause before they further saddle the Bombay Municipal ratepayers already overtaxed, with additional police charges of two lakhs per annum. To do so would practically amount to a *permanent punitive charge* for the misdeeds of evil-doers in last August. Whether the increase is granted or not, is is quite certain that Government would be acting unwisely, to leave Bombay, even for an hour, in charge of even a police force four times as large as at present unprovided with sufficient military aid.

Apart from these weighty considerations, I beg leave to submit that the preservation of peace depends, in a great measure, more upon moral forces' than upon any show of mere numbers. No better way for the permanent security of the city could be devised than for the recognised leaders of the diversified communities of Bombay to use the weight of their influence, on the side of law and order. Government should learn to respect them practically, so as to instil confidence in them and the masses. Our corporators and the justices of the peace should also be able to assure Government that they are prepared to exercise their influence in the direction above indicated. All pledges so obtained would have a most valuable moral effect upon the general masses. This would tend to lengthen the span of years, which, I hope, lies between us and the next Bombay riots.

Allow me, before concluding this letter, to enter as emphatic a protest as our popular Dr. Bhalchandra did at the Cornporation meeting against the quite unfounded, unjust, and baseless imputations made by our Collector, that educated natives displayed cowardice at the time of the riots. Many Natives, both educated and otherwise, were associated with me in doing their utmost to put a stop to the deplorable occurrences of the three ill-fated days, and we succeeded in our endeavours, though not without difficulties. We also started and organised the second relief fund, and without much ado really did honest and good work. I am surprised to find an accomplished scholar, a keen observer of events, and a good gentleman all round like Mr. Campbell should have committed this egregious blunder. I hope he will see his way to correct the mis-impression his remarks are calculated to give.—Yours, &c.,

BHASKARRAO B. PITALE.

Bombay May. 12.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 8, as compared with the statement of May 1, 1894 :—

| Liabilities. | May 1. Rs. | A. | P. | May 8. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 56,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 56,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,72,80,056 | 10 | 7 | 1,73,33,723 | 14 | 3 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 3,65,20,445 | 11 | 9 | 3,66,16,207 | 5 | 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,41,765 | 15 | 3 | 5,70,450 | 3 | 2 |
| Sundries | 31,00,572 | 12 | 10 | 31,42,236 | 1 | 0 |
| | Rs. 8,29,42,841 | 2 | 11 | 8,32,67,677 | 7 | 7 |
| **Assets.** | | | | | | |
| Government Securities | 47,52,026 | 0 | 0 | 45,10,988 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 45,12,423 | 0 | 0 | 43,39,80) | 8 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,45,05,918 | 13 | 10 | 1,56,60,766 | 8 | 5 |
| Credits on do. | 1,19,51,490 | 0 | 1 | 1,15,29,413 | 15 | 3 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 2,48,20,047 | 1 | 9 | 2,43,28,649 | 6 | 0 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,96,846 | 13 | 9 | 6,30,189 | 14 | 5 |
| Bullion | 1,090 | 11 | 5 | 1,)90 | 11 | 5 |
| Dead Stock | 13,04,161 | 8 | 0 | 13,04,329 | 10 | 8 |
| Stamps | 8,766 | 10 | 7 | 8,325 | 4 | 3 |
| Sundries | 18,74,748 | 7 | 4 | 18,74,226 | 9 | 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 80,79,388 | 12 | 5 | 74,73,957 | 4 | 7 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,06,35,933 | 3 | 9 | 1,16,05,929 | 11 | 2 |
| | Rs. 8,29,42,841 | 2 | 11 | 8,32,67,677 | 7 | 7 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 8, 1894 :—

| Liabilities. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 5,00,242 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 5,58,909 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 95,761 | do. |
| Post Bills | 1,28,631 | do. |
| **Assets.** | | |
| Bank's Investments | 4,13,661 | Dec. |
| Loans | 11,54,347 | Inc. |
| Accounts of Credit | 4,22,076 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills | 4,91,398 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 8,05,432 | do. |
| Do. at Branches | 9,69,597 | Inc. |

The following are among recently proved Wills:—Lord Crewe, £83,365; Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, £21,295; Rt. Rev. Edward Trollope, £50,790; Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, £212,315; Lady Susan Harriet Harcourt, £4,026; Mr. John Hick, J.P., D.L., £149,190; Mr. John Roberts £163,395; Major Cavendish Charles Fitzroy, £13,729; Mr. Nicholas Edward Charrington, £47,849; Madame Patey, £3,217; Miss Agnes Barr, £85,000; Mr. Thomas Cadman Bland, £60,000; Mr. Robert Curling, £34,000; Mr. William Henry Worge de Capeli Brooke, £24,000; Mr. Richard Chillingworth, £23,000.

The *Catholic Examiner* writes :—The *Bombay Guardian* has commenced the compilation of a new martyrology, and the first place on the list is appropriately given to St. Prautch. It will be in the recollection of most of my readers that the name of the new martyr was much before the public in connection with the Opium Commission; he was one of the principal witnesses in Bombay who testified to the "iniquitousness" of traffic in the drug. But St. Prautch's zeal out-ran his discretion, and in consequence he was hailed before the Presidency Magistrate by a local opium farmer on a serious charge. After an inquiry extending over some weeks, Mr. Cooper adjudged him at fault and inflicted on him a fine of Rs. 201 or a month's simple imprisonment. The accused heroically refused to pay the fine, and now he is enjoying the quiet seclusion of the House of Correction. For his courageous vindication of his anti-opium opinions the *Guardian* awards him the honours of *ante mortem* canonization, placing his name on the same roll as that of Joseph, Daniel, Jeremias, St. John the Baptist, St. Paul and others, who in their day were cast into prison. To this some captious people may object and say, that whilst the heroes of the Old and New Testament suffered for righteousness' sake, our St. Prautch has been condemned to imprisonment for *defamation of character*, which is quite another story.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubor.

## A MEDICAL CONGRESS AND MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR INDIA.

Deeply interested as we are in the advancement of Medical Science in India, we would have welcomed with open arms some recent movements for the advancement of our Science, had we thought the circumstances and conditions of the profession in India favourable to the success of a Medical Congress or a single or double Medical Association for India. As it is, we are compelled and most reluctantly compelled to strike a note of dissent against these movements firmly believing as we do, that until the condition of the profession in India is something better than what it is, it would be a fruitless task to embark on any such project. The profession in India is *not united*. Nor is it a homogenous whole. Its disjointed and incompatible sections look with anything but good fellow-feeling towards each other, and naturally too for they have no common interests, no common aspirations and no common objects. There is, on the one hand, a section supposed to be trained in the best and most liberal traditions of the European profession, stamped with the mark of Netley, and reserving to itself everything that is best in the profession for its own benefit and its own aggradisement. It has all public hospitals, jails, teaching colleges, etc., under its sole charge; it brooks no interference with what it has now come to consider as its cherished birthrights, and looks down upon the other section as inferior and in no way approaching it in merit or ability. On the other hand, there is the native section trained in India under the Western System, no less capable or meritorious, but with the misfortune to be branded as inferior, simply because it has not the privileges of the other class, not because its members are unworthy of them but because they are simply denied them. That it is in no sense inferior, has been repeatedly and incontestably proved, wherever it has been accorded a fair field, when to its credit be it said, it has earned nothing but high praise. All appointments which afford opportunity for advancing Science are closed against its members and it has been decreed that it must, for ever, remain in a subordinate position.

Such then being the present actual state of the profession in India, is it rational to try to bring together such two disocrdant sections and is it possible that they can come together? You deny them the opportunity for advancement, improvement, observation and research and stamp them as inferior because of their having brought forth nothing and yet ask them to join you in a Medical Congress. Is this rational, is it practicable, is it feasible? For, no one with the slightest self-respect would care to throw in his lot in such a movement. That we are not wrong in the estimate of the state of the profession we have sketched above, is shewn from an *ex cathedra* statement,—the source of which it is not difficult to trace—that appeared but lately in the *British Medical Journal* with reference to a proposed Medical Congress in India. It said: "The idea is a good one but we doubt very much whether it could be carried out. Official men would find a difficulty in obtaining leave in sufficient numbers and simultaneously to attend such a meeting, and *non-official medical men have neither the ability, public spirit nor means necessary for such an undertaking.*" (The italics are ours.) Such a low estimate emanating from such a quarter, it behoves the non-official profession in India to repudiate most vehemently. We challenge the *British Medical Journal* to prove that the non-official members of the profession are not able men and have not public spirit. We ask, if the B. M. J. has shown that charity and professional ethics, that it so frequently refers to, in condemning a section of the profession of which it can hardly know anything except from inspirations from its opposed Section. We ask it to prove its reasons for making such a damaging statement against a very large section of University-trained and Unsversity-capped graduates in Medicine who are more than able to hold their own against the official members, who are supposed to be the embodiment of all wisdom, of all knowledege and of all Science. Unfortunately for the *British Medical Journal* the facts are dead against its random attack, for the wonder is not that the non-official profession is what it is—in spite of the difficulties thrown in its path. For, notwithstanding that it has not been trained by the best masters, it has achieved not at little. Does the Association journal (that is so largely supported by the official members) know that as Examiners and as Fellows in our local University, the non-official members have won equal laurels in the only field that is open to them with their official brethren. The non-official profession and especially members who are conscious of its worth and self-respect, will and must naturally hold aloof from such Congress movements. If the promoters of these projects have the true instincts and traditions of a liberal profession, if they have its interests at heart, if they choose to advance it and to place it in its proper position alongside the profession all the world over, we ernestly appeal to them to try and remove the present anomalous position of the profession, and then and then only can they expect the native Section of the profession to join in any such movement. They will and must join as equals, but never as infetiors. And if any be so deluded as to be carried away by specious arguments, they will sooner or later come to repent at having lost not only their self-respect, but the respect of the greater Section of the profession by joining a congress in which they are to meet their so-called brethren who proclaim themselves as 'Superior persons.' We propopose to speak of the rival Associations in Calcutta in our next issue. One remark we will now make, and that is that our friends are exceedingly ill-advised in these movements, which show nothing but disunion in the very birth-place of these projected Associations.—*Indian Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

## LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington has been threatened with a new invasion. Bands of the unemployed, set in motion by a member of Congress named Coxey, have been converging upon it from Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New England and Connecticut. They are understood to be about to demand 500,000,000dol. for unemployed relief. Coxey's "army," as it is termed expects to arrive at Washington about May I. At Omaha, Council Bluffs, and other places in the west serious disturbances have taken place in consequence of the endeavours of detachmants of the "indutrrials" to take forcible possession of Railway trains and in other way, to secure a free railway journey to Washington. The people at each town reached by the mob are anxious to send them on to the next. The United States Senate has refused to appoint a Committee to examine Mr. Coxey as to the grievances of his followers. On April 25 a detachment in Montana seized a train on the Northern Pacific line, and ran it several hundred miles, eastward into Dakota. The President has ordered a military force to be despatched to capture the stolen train and hold it with all on board. According to the latest intelligence the movement appears to be in great part a political dodge, a last effort of Protectionist hostility to the Tariff Bill. The army of labour is, in the main, an army of professional trams. The men were drawn to thecities by the relief scheme started there during the hard times. When the hard times ceased, the ywere disbanded by thestppped of supplies. The mobhas a strong inducement for locomotion in the fact thatif they stay too long in one place they may have to yield to the pressing solicitations of the farmers for their services in the fields. There is said to be abundance of work for them if they will only do it. The mob contains a large Socialist leaven.

A colliers' strike in the bituminous coal districts has paralysed the soft-coal industry in six States, and the daily loss of wages is computed at £25,000 —Telegrams from New York state that the great coal strike is fast spreading. The coal business on the railways is at a standstill. A serious riot has occurred at Uniontown, where a crowd of women fiercely attacked a sheriff's posse becaused the latter had arrested a coke worker on strike. Many of the women were felled with clubs and the stocks of rifles, and some it was stated, wounded with bayonets.

The Queen's appointment of Emperor William as hon. colonel, or "chief" of the 1st Royal Dragoons, is an honour as great as it is unique. In the armies of the Continent, in those at least of the great military monarchies, it is customary (says the *Pall Pall Gazette*) to exchange dignities of this kind, and there are few German regiments that have not thus got illustrious foreign "chiefs." The Prince of Wales, for example, is colonel of the Blucher Hussars, the Duke of Connaught of the Zieten Hussars; while the Duke of Edinburgh, before his accession to the throne of his uncle, was chief of a Thuringian infantry regiment; and the Duke of Cambridge is also chief of the Rhenish foot regiment which previously belonged to the Duke of Wellington. But it would really appear that this is the very first time in our military history that a foreign potentate has thus been accorded a command in our army, though Prince Eugene, "der edle Ritter," comrade and co-commander of Malborough, was admitted among our Life Guards, or was it the "Blues"?

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The betrothal of the Czarevitch to Princess Alix of Hesse is generally regarded on the Continent as an additional indication that the peace of Europe may yet remain unbroken for many years to come. In Court circles in Germany the engagement has been the subject of warm congratulations. It has been in the air, a Berlin correspondent remarks, for many years, and the reasons for its postponement have been of a strictly private nature. The Princess is the youngest of the four sisters of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The eldest, Princess Victoria, is married to Prince Louis of Battonberg; the second, Princess Elezabeth, to the Czarevitch's uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius; and the third, Princess Irene, to the German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry.

Telegraphing from Vienna on April 20,the *Standard's* correspondent said :—The betrothal signifies a complete change in the political situation, and also in the views of the Czar. Some credit for it can be claimed by the "new course" in Germany. It was said at the time of the journey of Princess Alix to St. Petersburg that Prince Bismarck, who was then in power, was trying to prevent the union, for fear that England should reap some advantage from it, and it was certaily not favourably regarded in St. Petersburg so long as the ex-Chancellor was at the helm. Now, however, the suspicion entertained of German policy has disappeared.

Whatever amount of the truth there may be in these conjectures, it is a fact that the Czar, on June 18, 1889, issued a ukase to the effect that no Prince of the Imperial House in the direct line of succession could marry a Princess not of the Orthodox Faith, unless she had previously been coverted. Following closely on the visit of Princess Alix to St. Petersburg, the ukase was generally understood as implying unwillingness on the part of the Czar to sanction marriages between members of the Imperial House and German Princesses. The idea gained ground that the Czarevitch would marry a Princess of Greece, or one of the daughters of the Prince of Montenegro, especially as at that time the strict orthodoxy of M. Pobedonoszeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, was supreme at the Russian Court, and the relation with Germany and Austria were strained.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* sees in the betrothal of the Czarevitch with a German Princess an event of direct interest which must be appreciated wherever value is attached to the existence of friendly relations between the Court of Russia and Germany, and the writer regards the betrothal as a symptom that those relations are now really cordial. Other papers look forward with much interest to new imperial meetings, especially on the occasion of the marriage of the Czarevitch. The fact that a Russian Court train intended for the journeys of the imperial family outside Russia has just been blessed and handed over to the railway authorities is taken as a sign that it is likely soon to be used, and that fresh meetings between the Emperors are not far off.

The betrothal of the Czarevitch to Princess Alix of Hesse was celebrated by thanksgiving services in many parts of Russia on April 22. A telegram to the *Standard*, dated Moscow, April 25, said :—The fact that the bride is the sister of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Theodorovna, wife of the Governor-General of Moscow, gives the event a special interest in this city. All the Moscow papers see in the alliance a closer union between Russia, Germany, and a furthur guarantee of peace.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

In official circles at St. Peterburg, a Reuter's telegram says, the marriage of the Czarevitch to Princess Alix of Hesse is not regarded as an event which will have any important political results. Russia's foreign policy, it is declared, will continue as heretofore to have for its object the preservation of peace by means of an understanding with France, and the maintenance of good relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary. By the Russian people at large the marriage of the Heir Apparent has been received with every demonstration of joy, as assuring the continuance of the Imperial dynasty.

A deputation from the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh on April 20, and the Prince made a speech of some length. The ex-Chancellor said that he did not anticipate any foreign complications for the present. All the Powers were appropriating the newest technical inventions, and that none of them felt strong enough to fight; but, "like seamen, one must always be cleared for action." Prince Bismarck proceeded :—

It may sound like satire, but it is not, when I say that the chemist has hitherto by his discoveries kept the swords in their sheaths. None of the Powers are ready. But the difficulties ahead are so great that we must make all preparations. And this consideration brings me to the point which at the present moment lies heavy on my heart. We must arrange matters so that we can exist in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. The offices of the Chancellor and of the Prussian Minister-President cannot be severed without tampering with the Constitution and impairing the authority of the Empire. The idea of a personal union between the Empire and Prussia similar to that between Norway and Sweden never existed in the Constitution. We never creamed of the possibility of a rivalry between the Imperial and the Prussian policy. The authority of an Imperial Chancellor who is not supported by that of the Prussian Ministers hovers in the air like a rope-dancer. It is quite plain that a Chancellor who has the Prussian State at his back has more weight than one who is thrown on the resources of his personal sphere of action and on the experience which he gathered in his military capacity.

Prince Bismarck's speech has created a considerable impression at Vienna. It is remarked, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, that the ex-Chancellor does not fall in with the common newspaper phrase that it is the love of peace in the Rulers, and particularly the Czar's aversion to the horrors of war, that maintain peace in Europe, but that he thinks peace is chiefly due to the fact that Russia is not yet ready to the extent she would wish before taking action. The *Pesther Lloyd* asks :—

Who could control Russia, whether she relaxes her warlike prepations or not? She is the only power in Europe which can work behind an impenetrable screen, having no Parliament and no control by the Press; and, whereas the rest of Europe would in good faith restrict their preparations, she could go on, unmolested by curiosity, doing pretty much what she liked. She could say she was disarming, and then laugh at the credulity of her rivals. There is for Russia only one deterrent—the fear of the inner enemy namely Nihilism let loose again by war, and that deterrent fear of the enemy at home exists also some proportion for all the other Powers. To this fear, perhaps, peace in Europe is due more than to any other cause, and we could quite well understand that the Sovereigns, at their various meetings, should, in the first place, discuss the Anarchist question.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has returned to his capital after a brief visit to Vienna. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on April 25, observed that according to all accounts the condition of the Principality continues to be satisfactory. There is at present, we are told, no question whatever of the Prince's formal recognition by the Powers. It seems not impossible that in course of time, when Prince Boris shall have attained years of discretion, the difficulty may be solved in his favour. Meanwhile, the *status quo* is not likely to be interfered with.

According, however, to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* Prince Ferdinand's mother, the Princess Clementine, has been working actively at Coburg in her son's interests. She has paid visits to the Queen and the Duke and Duchess Alfred, and has also had an opportunity of congratulating the Czarevitch and fiancee on their engagement, which was ostensibly the chief object of her journey. There can be no doubt whatever, says the *Standard's* correspondent, about the purpose of the Princess and her son, but she is too experienced to look for immediate success. The reconciliation with Russia is desired by the Prince, but is evidently not relished by M. Stambuloff, and those Bulgarians who appreciate the virtual independence of their country, the absence from it of Russian consults, and its freedom from international jealousies.

The St. Petersburgh *Grashdanin*, which the Czar is said to read regularly, writes :—"If Prince Ferdinand is destined to keep his throne, he will maintain it; if Fate ordains that he must vacate it, he will go; but no Great Power will move, either for or against him, a single dragoon or even a pack horse."

Telegraphiug from Jonstantinople, on April 25, the *Standard's* correspondent said :—The long-pending difference between the Porte and the Bulgarian Exarch on Church and School questions has now been removed. An Imperial Irade was issued yesterday, stating that permission to open schools in Turkey will be granted in the name of the highest ecclesiastical dignitary of the district. Two *berats* are to be prepared for the Bishops. This re-establishes the condition of things which existed prior to the Russo-Turkish war. According to the *Standard's* correspondent the settlement of the question is entirely due to the initiative of the Sultan, and not only has it created an excellent impression in diplomatic circles, but what is more important from a Turkish standpoint, it cannot fail to have the best possible effect throughout the vassal province.

The terms of the settlement were announced in Sofia on April 25. A telegram of that date from Sofia say :—The Mayor notified to an assembly of several thousand persons, that the Sultan had granted the demands of the Bulgarian Exarch in regard to the Macedonian schools question. The Mayor proposed that a message should be sent to M. Stambuloff, the Premier, expressing the people's recognition of his efforts, and begging him to convey to the Sultan their feelings of gratitude. The proposal was agreed to by acclamation.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The *Pesthor Lloyd* learns that the Sultan has expressed to the Grand Vizier a desire that preparations should be made for a visit by him to several of the European Courts. Notification of this project was first given in England, and the Queen has already expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of welcoming his Majesty as her guest in London.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

According to reports received by the *Politische Correspondenz* from Constantinople, Mukhtar Pasha has more than once received orders direct from the Sultan str

## INDIAN AND COLONIAL BANQUET IN LONDON.

THE Lord Mayor, in honour of St. George's Day, invited the representatives of India and the Colonies to a dinner at the Mansion House on April 23. This was the first of the kind that has been given by any of the Chief Magistrates of the City in celebration of so suspicious an occasion. It was, it is needless to state, largely attended. Lord Knutsford and Lord Reay (Under-Secretary of State for India) sat on either side of the Lord Mayor, and stretching away the length of the high table were men who had governed or fought, or had civilised in Canada, in Australia, in Central Africa, and in Asia. Among those present in addition to those whose names have been mentioned, were the following :—

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Bayard (the United States Ambassador), Prince Victor Duleep Singh, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Charles Tupper (High Commissioner for Canada), Sir A. J. Arbuthnot (Vice-President of the Council of India), Sir T. Mollwraith (Chief Secretary of Queensland); Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Hobhouse, Sir F. Fleming (Governor of Sierra Leone), Sir Henry Loch (Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for S. Africa), Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir Hubert Jerningham (Governor of Mauritius), Sir R. G. W. Herbert (Agent-General for Tasmania), Sir Malcolm Fraser (Agent-General for Western Australia); Sir J. F. Garrick (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir Saul Samuel (Agent-General for New South Wales), General Sir Andrew Clarke (Agent-General for Victoria), Sir C. Mills (Agent-General for the Cape), Sir Westby Perceval (Agent-General for New Zealand), Mr. T. F. Wicksteed (Acting Agent-General for South Australia), Captain J. H. W. Berkeley (Leeward Islands), Mr. A. McAdam (Leeward Islands), Mr. W. McCullough (New Zealand), Mr. D. Murray (South Australia), Mr. J. J. Fellows (Agent-General for New Brunswick), Mr. F. M. Hodgson (Gold Coast), Mr. J. P. Rodger (Pahang), Sir W. L. Dobson (Chief Justice of Tasmania), Mr. J. Inglis (President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce), Mr. W. Peace (Agent-General for Natal), Mr. J W. Carrington (Attorney-General for British Guiana), Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Rear-Admiral Bridge, Sir John Monckton, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., the Earl of Stamford, the Earl of Jersey, the Lord Mayor of York, Sir Archibald Alison, and the Bishops of Lahore, Mauritius, Brisbane, Bathurst, Bishop Tucker (Uganda), Bishop Barry, Lord Connemara, Mr. Childers, Sir R. Couch, Sir George Bowen, Sir R. H. Meade, Mr. Moberly Bell, Sir A. Alison, the Governor of the Bank, Sir D. M. Wallace, Sir C. Stirling, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Henry Barkly, Sir J. B. Lyall, Sir H. Walpole, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir F. Abel, Sir T. Wade, General Dunne, Mr. J. Blamston, Prof. Max Muller, Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Hugh Low, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. H. C. Beeton, Mr. W. J. Soulsby, Sir E. C. S. Williams, Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. Ilbret, Mr. Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. R. B. Martin, M.P., Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Col. Gourley, M.P., Mr. Maguire, M.P., Sir George Chesney, Sir J. Fayrer, Mr. J. S. F. Gooday, Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, Sir Julius Vogel, Sir F. H. Evans, Mr. Hogan, M.P., Sir B. W. Richardson, Mr. Barrow, M.P., Mr. T. Curran, M.P., Sir D. MacFarlane, M.P., Sir C. A. Turner, Sir Frederick Young, Mr. T. B. Curran, Sir H. Waterfield, Sir P. P. Hutchins, Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Sir Julius Danvers, Sir W. H. Flower, Sir Henry Bergne, Sir A. Scoble, Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., Sir Raymond West, Sir S. C. Bayley, the Rev. F. Clementi Smith, Sir W. J. Moore, Mr. Henniker Heston, M.P., Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., Mr. O'Driscoll, M.P., Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir A. Colvin, Mr. A. J. R. Trendell Alderman and Sheriff Dimsdale, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir A. Woods, Sir R. H. Davies, Sir R. Pollock, Sir Martin Dillon, Mr. S. P. Low, J.P., Captain J. H. W. Berkeley, Mr. A. M'Adam, and Sir Simeon Stuart.

During the dinner the band of the Colds ream Guards (conducted by Mr. C. Thomas) performed a programme of music, including selections of English airs and Welsh and Irish melodies, reminiscences of Scotland, and American Airs.

The Lord Mayor, after the usual Royal toasts had been duly honoured, gave "The Health of the United States Ambassador." He said they took it as a compliment that his Excellency was there that evening to join in celebrating the festival of the Patron Saint of English-speaking people all the world over. (Cheers.) He was told that our cousins in the United States looked upon that day with great regard, and that St. George's societies flourished both in America and Canada and did a useful work of fraternal benevolence. Cheers.)

Mr. Bayard, in reply, said an accomplished friend of his had turned his fine powers towards novel writing, and one of his works was entitled, "What will he do with it?" That suggestion was to his (Mr. Bayard's) mind full of meaning, for he might truly say, "What shall I do with the infinite hospitality of my cousins on this side of the water?" (Laughter.) He felt, in fact, like what Artemus Ward had said, when describing the embarassment of an American gentleman, on his paying a visit to Utah shortly after the death of one of the saints. He was welcomed excessively, and received offers of marriage from all the widows of the deceased—(laughter)—and, in reply, he said to them, "Why, there are seventy-five of you, and only one of me. What can I do?" (Laughter.) And so it seemed to him that night, for he was only one, face to face with a goodly number of gentlemen, who had given him the heartiest of welcomes, and made him feel as though he had really received the offers to which the gentleman had alluded, from the seventy-five relicts of the saint referred to. The chicken that night had come home again to their good old mother, for he saw around him many who had returned to their homes in safety. (Hear, hear.) It would be, indeed, a memorable day to him, for he felt that he had been feted in the Mansion House in a manner that he could never forget. There was a tradition, which it would not be wise to repeat too loudly, that the mischievous boy was generally the favourite of the household. His mother might confess it openly, his father secretly; but the rest of the family said nothing about it. Now there was a mischievous boy who broke away from home something more than a century ago; but let them not suppose that because he left the home he or his descendants could ever come back home without a strong feeling that it was the home. (Loud cheers.) It was a question whether it was not unworthy to turn occasions like that into mere merry making, when every one felt that close to heart there lay a sense of responsibility that they should continue to make it possible for their children and their children's children to meet in the same safety, honour, and self-respect as they themselves did. (Cheers.) He never met a body of representative Englishmen, British men, speaking the same language as he did—the language that contained the most articulate expressions of that liberty which was their life and soul—without a sense of grave joy and pleasure, the sense that they were his brethren in a great cause, and that he joined with them, he and his people, in sustaining the best hopes of the world's civilisation, of its progress, of its better elements, of the best hopes and aspirations of mankind. (Cheers.) As a branch broken from them 120 years ago he drank to the health of the great root that sustained both branches, and asked them to join in the health of the Empire of Great Britain and the Principles of the civil and religious liberty which that Government was intended to maintain and perpetuate. (Loud cheers.)

Sir C. Tupper, in proposing "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," said that in every portion of the Empire this toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Every Englishman, whether at home or in any of our Colonies, could be relied upon to do his part to maintain this great Empire. Nor was it strange that it should be so, when one reflected the protection afforded by those forces to an Empire numbering 300 or 400 millions of people. (Cheers.)

Sir Evelyn Wood responded for the Army and Reserve Forces, and Admiral Bridge replied for the Navy.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Representatives of our Colonial and Indian Empire," said he was glad to welcome official representatives of the Colonies and of India, whose privilege it was to take the leading part in the solution of the important problem of binding Great Britain and Ireland and India and the Colonies together under one flag, not for the aggrandisement of Great Britain, but for the benefit of the human race, and in the interests of our common prosperity, peace, and progress. He hoped that in the future celebrations of St. George's Day might be more observed than in the past, and that they might serve to promote unity, loyalty, and patriotism among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the grandest Empire the world had ever seen. (Applause.)

Lord Knutsford, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in response, regretted the absence of the Marquis of Ripon whose duties had detained him elsewhere. He expressed his thanks to the Lord Mayor for having conceived the happy idea of calling together the representatives of India and the Colonies on St. George's day. The term "Colonial Empire" was one to which he and his friends naturally objected. Our Empire was the Empire—(hear. hear)—composed as it were, of India, the Colonies, and our Mother Country. It was an Empire that had been built up by race, by settlement, by capture, and by other agreements. (Laughter.) It contained, therefore, every variety of race, every variety of language and creeds, political or religious, of law, and of constitution. (Hear, hear.) It was one Empire, when, of which all were justly proud, and one which they wished to see strengthened and maintained (Hear, hear.) He was not one of those who viewed with alarm any extension of it. He should protest against any extension of the Empire merely for the purpose of extension, of adding territory to territory; but what he meant was that we in England ought never to shirk our duty of extending our Empire if the object in view was the giving of protection and peace to any inhabitants of the world who asked for it. It was England's duty to see that peace was maintained, that good government was carried out, and that our laws were impartially administered. He spoke in the presence of many distinguished Colonists, and he could say with sincerity that he had never yet found a Colonist who was not ready to take his share of the responsibilities of the Empire at large. (Cheers.) Every Secretary of State must feel grateful for the valuable assistance and excellent advice which he received from the Agents-General of the great self-governing Colonies and from the gentlemen who represented the Crown Colonies. He was glad that the Agents-General had invariably been men who had held high positions in the Colonies which they represented, and he hoped that men of like distinction would always be chosen to discharge the important duties which fell upon Agents-General. Such men would help to draw closer the ties which united the Mother Country and the Colonies and would make easier common action with regard to such important questions as Imperial defence and Imperial taxation. He was sure they all desired that the ties between the Mother Country and the Colonies should be strengthened, ties which, in the noble language of Burke, though light as air, were as strong as links of iron. (Cheers.)

Lord Reay, who also responded, expressed his regret that Mr. Fowler could not be present to speak on behalf of India. We now had 70,000 European and 150,000 native troops, and together they formed a fine army. He was glad also to bear testimony to the loyalty of Her Majesty's feudatories. He was glad to inform them that, in consequence of the tact and skill of Sir Mortimor Durand and the friendliness of the Ameer, the negotiations for delimitations were already bearing good fruit, and the difficulties which were anticipated from the tribes on the frontier had been in large measure overcome. A convention had also been concluded with China which settled our frontier with Tibet in unique circumstances at an elevation of 12,000ft. (Hear, hear.) Another convention had also been concluded with China, which settled the frontier between China and Burma, from which excellent results might be anticipated. Mr. Warry, the Commissioner for Chinese Affairs, had been received with unparalleled courtesy and kindness by the Chinese officials. It was only eight years ago since Lord Dufferin had added Burma to our Empire, and a more orderly state of affairs had been brought about in that country. The revenue from Lower and Upper Burma, which in 1886 was thirty-one million rupees, had risen to fifty-four and a-half millions. The prosperity of the people had also increased, and the wages of labour were four or five times as much as in other parts of India. This was an admirable testimony to the work of Sir Charles Bernard. (Hear, hear.) In the matter of education, also, great progress could be reported, and in this respect a great debt was due to missionaries, not only of this country, but of America. (Cheers.) An admirable field was open to capitalists in India, especially on the railways, on which there had been an increase in the year of eight million passengers and 1,940 tons of goods. The image of St. George grappling with the dragon was a fit emblem of our work in India. St. George was never weary, and we should never weary of the work of adding to the stability of her Majesty's Government and the happiness of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.)

Cardinal Vaughan gave the concluding toast, "The Health of the Lord Mayor," and congratulated him on having drawn together so many gentlemen from the utmost limits of the Empire to celebrate by their presence the feast of St. George.

The Lord Mayor replied, and the company separated.

## ARRESTS OF ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

GIUSEPPE FARNARA, alias Piamonte, alias Carnot, 44, an Anarchist, who was arrested on Sunday (April 12) at Stratford, was charged before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street, on April 23, with being concerned with Francis Polti, who was arrested on April 14, in the unlawful possession of explosives. Surgeon Maguire detailed a statement made to him by the prisoner, in which the latter confessed his acquaintance with Polti, and announced his determination to have thrown a bomb in the Royal Exchange and to have stabbed Chief-Inspector Melville for the part he had taken in suppressing the Anarchist conspiracy. Farnara concluded by saying that by one method or another the Anarchists would succeed in destroying all governments in two or three years. He was remanded.

On April 24, Farnara and Polti were brought up again at Bow-street. In the course of the inquiry, Mr. Avory, who prosecuted, read extracts from a kind of diary written by Polti in a copy-book, in which he declared war against the "bourgeoisie," and called for vengeance for the "assassination" of the Anarchist Vaillant. There was also an expressed determination to blow up all kinds of public buildings. The prisoner Polti suggested that the extracts were copied from an Italian paper published in New York. Mr. Cohen, of Blackfriars-road, and his manager gave evidence as to the prisoners ordering the castings at his shop, and Polti, it appeared, told the manager that he should want five or six more of them. Mr. Cohen gave information to the police, and for his conduct Mr. Avory said he deserved the thanks of the public. The prisoners were remanded until April 27.

## GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 800 | 1,800 | 30 | 2,630 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 18 | 40 | 1 | 59 |
| For previous 16 weeks of half-year. | 9,747 | 24,536 | 359 | 34,642 |
| Total for 17 weeks... | 10,547 | 26,336 | 389 | 37,272 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open) ... | 592 | 743 | 22 | 1 357 |
| Per mile of 45. do. | 23 | 30 | 1 | 54 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 8,781 | 13,371 | 296 | 22,448 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,273
Ditto to date ..... ,, 14,824

NEWS of Behanzin, the dethroned King of Dahomey, has come to hand. His Majesty, accompanied by his wives and children, arrived last week at Fort de-France, where the natives turned out to have a look at him. He is described by the local reporters as tall and well-made, with open smiling countenance. He looks every inch like a Royal personage, and is dressed in the flowing blue-and-black striped gown, a Venetian hat, and yellow sandals. Under his bronzed features one can perceive a certain amount of "finesse," and even distinction. His nose is flattened, and his lips are thick, but his forehead is high and intellectual. Behind him followed a black boy holding up a large coloured umbrella over his head to protect him from the sun. Another boy bore his cigar-box and handkerchief. He was in good health, and greeted the crowd with the words—"Bonjour! Merci!" He seemed resigned to his fate, and thanked his guardians for the care they had taken of him. He is particularly fond of shaking hands with all who approach him. His meals are composed in European fashion, roast fowl being his favourite dish. He has a liking for absinthe, but he is not allowed to drink much of that treacherous liquor. On the arrival of the Governor, he embraced him, and called him "Papa." He was then conducted to the house prepared for him. Here, however, he complained of the scanty furniture, and demanded a looking-glass, a clock, a chest of drawers, and other articles for the use of his wives, which, to his intense delight, were forthwith supplied. In the course of conversation he denied having killed his mother before surrendering to the French, and laughed at the many other stories told of him. He does not think that he will continue to be a State prisoner long, and looks forward to the time when he will be pardoned and permitted to return to his kingdom.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

THE ordinary general meeting of the National Bank of India, Limited, was held, on April 23, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson (deputy chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, and that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, free of income tax, on or after the 25th April, said:—We had to content with exceptional difficulties in the working of the Bank during the past year, consequent on the extraordinary fluctuations in exchange and rupee paper, and the continuous fall in the value of silver, aggravated as the state of circumstances was, and to a very serious extent, by the vacillation on the part of the Government in their attempts to deal with the silver question, and in the absence of any indication that we could discover—or anybody else, I fancy—that there was any settled policy on the part of the State in connection with this question. These influences, with others, necessarily brought about complete stagnation in trade, and not only very seriously prejudiced the working of the interests of the bank, but dislocated generally the whole of our commerce with the East. Upon reviewing the past, we feel that we have much cause for thankfulness in being able to pay a devidend of 6 per cent. for the year, to add £20,000 to our reserve fund, bringing the amount of that fund up to £120,000, to place £1,500 to the officers' pension fund, and to carry forward the very substantial balance of £18,692. The bank's business both at home and abroad, and of all descriptions, has improved and continues to make steady and most satisfactory progress. There has been no abnormal withdrawal, showing that we still retain the perfect confidence of our depositors. We have no lock-ups, our policy always, being opposed, to business of that description; and with the full knowledge which I possess of the facts and the figures connected with the bank and its operations, I feel justified in telling you that its assets are in a satisfactory liquid form. Lastly, I think I may state the opinion of my colleagues and myself that we feel justified in looking to the future as both successful and profitable. The whole of the bank's capital is now held in London in actual sterling, and is consequently no longer liable to the effects of exchange fluctuations, that portion of it which was in India having been brought home at an average rate of 1s. 3¼d. per rupee. You are, of course, aware that the subscribed capital of the bank was in sterling, consisting of shares of £25, with £12 10s. paid up. This paid-up capital was placed in India in rupees for working purposes at the value of 2s. per rupee. This basis of value was continued until it became apparent that the value of the rupee was becoming permanently depreciated, and that therefore it was incumbent upon the bank to make provision for this depreciation. Accordingly this important object was steadily kept in view by setting aside portions of our profit, and you will find in the accounts now before you that the amount thus provided to meet this depreciation was £155,500. The difference in the sterling value of the capital in question between 2s and 1s. 3¼d. per rupee was £172,500, and this amount has now been provided by the item of £155,500 already appearing in our accounts as having been set aside, and the sum of £17,000 that will be debited to the accounts of the current half-year, so that in future there can be no question of our capital being affected by any fluctuation in the exchange, while the item setting forth the provision that has been made for past depreciations will disappear from the account, and our capital will stand as sterling capital. The other matter to which I would offer a few remarks is our claim against the Government of India in connection with our silver that was in transitu to India at the time the Indian mints were closed. I do not propose to trouble you with the history of this claim, or the circumstances under which it arose, but I must state the conviction of my colleagues and myself that we, in common with the other exchange banks, have been and are the victims of monstrous injustice at the hand of the Government, and we cannot but believe that on a review of the facts of the case and the removal of that misconception which I think must have existed at the time the decision of the Government was arrived at, that Government will not perpetuate this injustice and withhold from us that measure of redress to which we are most clearly and most honestly entitled. My impression is that the decision of the Government of India was hastily arrived at under the misconception that the exchange banks, in the shipments of this silver, were entering into speculative operations to the prejudice of their taking Council bills. Now, no impression could possibly be more erroneous, for during the three of four weeks that the silver was shipped the exchange banks took Council bills in the aggregate to the amount of 2 crores and 60 lacs of rupees. That single fact put an end to this misconception, if it ever existed, and ought to influence the Government of India in doing us that justice to which we so strongly feel we are unquestionably entitled. I formed one of the deputation that recently waited upon Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of State, when we had the very great advantage of being introduced by Mr. Samuel Montagu, one of the very best authorities on a question of this sort that could be found in the City of London. Although Mr. Fowler was unable to give us unqualified satisfaction, we are nevertheless hopeful that some benefit will result from the interview. At all events, we shall have the satisfaction that we have exercised ourselves to the utmost in furtherance of the bank's interests. We ask no favour from the Government, but what we do ask is simple justice. I must not omit to mention that our very best thanks are due to Mr. Montagu for his very valuable services, and for the aid he has so kindly and so considerately rendered us. You have doubtless seen the last statement issued from the Bank of England with reference to the Baring guarantee. It appears to us satisfactory as showing, as far as can be shown at the present time, that there is little probability of there ultimately being any claim upon the guarantors. I do not think I have any further remarks with which I need to trouble you, but I must not conclude without saying that for the very satisfactory results we have placed before you to-day in connection with the past year, we are indebted to the able management of Mr. Campbell, our general manager.

Mr. John Borradaile seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The retiring directors (Mr. John Barradaile, Sir Stuart S. Hogg, and Mr. A. V. Dunlop Best) and the auditors (Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. and Mr. W. Stanfield) were re-elected. (Votes of thanks to the chairmain and directors, the general manager and the staff concluded the proceedings.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE OF INDIA (LIMITED).

The third annual general meeting was held, on April 25, at 63, Threadneedle-street. Mr. R. Pryor (chairman) moved the adoption of the report. In the Life department the balance of assets exceed £40,000. The premiums stand at £6,700. The expenditure has fallen from £4,085 to £3,625. The offer to grant annuities on favourable terms to impaired lives has brought in £22,000 as purchase money. In the Accident branch the premiums have reached £4,300, while the claims came to only 19·5 per cent. The aggregate result is an addition to the funds of nearly £21,000, while a dividend of three per cent. has again been paid, entirely out of interest.—Mr. C. A. Scott-Murray seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—The retiring directors and the auditor were re-elected.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The ordinary general meeting was held, at Winchester House, on April 26. Mr. G. B. Tremenheer (chairman) said they had realised £5,380 more than in 1892, but the expenses had been slightly in excess. After placing £10,000 to the reserve, the directors proposed the payment of a dividend and bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. for the past year, carrying forward £6,452 to the new account. The report was adopted.

MYSORE-WYNAAD CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting was held, on April 23, at Winchester House, Col. J. B. Malleson (chairman) presiding, when the resolutions in connection with the reconstruction scheme were carried, with one dissentient.

MYSORE WEST GOLD (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting was held, on April 23, at Winchester House, Mr. Robert walker presiding, when the articles of association of the new company, and the agreement proposed to be entered into having been explained to the meeting, the resolutions in connection with the reconstruction scheme were agreed to unanimously.

DIVIDENDS.

Bengal and North-Western Railway, £1 7s. per cent. for half year; Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, £2 10s. net for half year; Allynugger Tea Company, 7 per cent. per annum, making 7¼ per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares; Ceylon Tea Plantations, 8 per cent., free of income-tax, making 15 per cent. in all, for the year 1893; Castle Mail Packets (Limited), 14s. per share, tax free, for the past year, £2,099 forward.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES BILL.

This measure, of which Mr. Fowler has charge enables railway companies in our Asiatic dependency to obtain powers in regard to the payment of interest out of capital, similar to those frequently conferred by Parliament upon railway companies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Standing Orders of the House of Commons permit the introduction of bills authorising railway companies to pay interest out of capital under certain conditions. It is proposed that, in the case of Indian companies, the Secretary of State shall impose the necessary restrictions, a function performed at home by a Private Bill Committee.

## THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

### GERMAN SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEW.

A REUTER telegram from Berlin says:—German opinion, semi-official and unofficial, upon the proposal of New Zealand to take over the administration of the Samoan Islands, is reflected to-day in articles published in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine-zeitung* and the *National Zeitung* respectively.

The action of the New Zealand Government may, says the former journal, be regarded as an artificial device on the part of Australian and English Chauvinists. It is impossible to discover on what grounds the Government of New Zealand or any other Colony considers itself justified in interfering in the Samoan question. Should it become necessary to modify or abrogate the Samoa Treaty, it would be for the Cabinets of Berlin, London, and Washington alone to discuss the matter, and in this case they would undoubtedly have to take fully into account the position of affairs actually existing in Samoa, as well as the material interests of the nations concerned. At all events, New Zealand could have no voice in the matter, since it has no interests to speak of in Samoa, where commercial interests are almost exclusively in the hands of Germans. This fact, and the deductions made from it, can in no way be modified by the agitation which is being systematically carried on by New Zealand and other British colonies—an agitation which, be it observed, is not now set on foot for the first time.

THE *National Zeitung* says:—

"German will hold to the Samoa Act, notwithstanding its unwieldiness as an instrument, so long as the other two contracting Powers fail to agree to such a settlement as will meet the exigencies of the case—viz., the transfer of the Protectorate to Germany under treaty arrangements safeguarding British and American interest. As to the manner of dealing with the natives of Samoa, as soon as they cease to be armed and incited by one Power against the other, there will be no difficulty about that."

The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* to-day announces that the Emperor William has plainly intimated his decided opinion that German interests in Samoa should not be abandoned.

To-day's Washington intelligence is to the effect that President Cleveland favours a plan by which the United States will be relieved of a part of its obligations in Samoa.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Sir T. Esmonde asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government of New Zealand had made proposals to the Colonial Office for the future administration of the Samoan Islands, and that the Samoans had repeatedly expressed their concurrence with the views of the New Zealand Government; and whether, in view of the unsettled condition of these islands and of their immense importance to Her Majesty's Australasian dominions, Her Majesty's Government would give favourable consideration to the proposals of the New Zealand Government.—Mr. Buxton:—A telegram has been received on the matter from New Zealand, and we have learnt that it is supported by the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but I cannot make any statement on the subject beyond that contained in the answer of my hon. friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. (Hear, hear.)

WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.

In a leading article on the subject, the *Times* says:—The failure of the existing tripartite arrangement is conspicuous and absolute, while there is no reason to doubt that, if New Zealand could have a fair field, she would administer the islands with impartial regard to the commercial interests of all the nations concerned. The matter, however, is by no means simple even from a Colonial standpoint, since it is evident that the natives are thoroughly out of hand and that the feuds fostered by the jealousies of white men will not be altogether easy to compose. . . . No good can be done by attempting to apportion the blame. . . . It may be presumed that the New Zealand Government has counted the cost, and we should be sorry to question its ability to perform the duties it offers to undertake, especially when it can count upon the support of the Australian Colonies in general. . . . The main difficulty, however, is that New Zealand is a British Colony, and that Great Britain will, accordingly, be held responsible for her actions. . . . Even if the proposal of the Colonial Government were accepted by the other parties to the Berlin Agreement, they would assuredly insist upon holding us responsible for the conduct of the experiment. They are quite mistaken if they imagine that there is any anxiety on the part of great Britain to undertake even by proxy the task of unravelling the tangle of Samoan affairs. . . . In a portion of the German Press the action of New Zealand is ascribed to the artificial machinations of Chauvinists in that country and in England. It is certainly due to nothing of the kind so far as England is concerned. We are not prepared to yield to the demand which the Colonial party in Germany is putting forth for an exclusively German protectorate over Samoa. That involves some large questions of policy alike for ourselves and for the Australian Colonies, which cannot be set aside by the rather irrelevant argument that most of the Samoan trade is in German hands. . . . It is believed, however, that those who clamour for a German protectorate, or who object strongly to the proposal of New Zealand, do not represent the preponderant opinion of the German people. . . . It will probably become the duty of our Foreign Office to ascertain what is the feeling of the German and the United States Governments upon the subject, but uneasy Chauvinists abroad may be assured that we shall not be in a hurry to force the inclinations of either, however desirous we may be, for the sake of the Colonies, of putting an end to the misgovernment of Samoa.

## DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were experienced in Greece on Friday (April 20). Further shocks were felt on Saturday and Sunday, and great alarm has prevailed throughout the country. The Northern provinces appear to have suffered most severely, and a number of villages have been partially laid in ruins. In one district alone—that of Loeris—the number of persons killed in three villages is stated to be 129. Telegrams have been received in Athens from most parts of the country reporting the downfall of houses. A number of churches have fallen, and people assembled at service have lost their lives. In Thebes, which was almost completely wrecked on Friday, fifty more houses fell on Sunday. The damage in Athens is not extensive. King George, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, has visited the localities where the greatest damage has been done, and where the people in large numbers have betaken themselves to the fields. The number of lives lost is 238, while 130 persons have been injured. At Athens several ancient buildings, among them the Parthenon, have sustained rather serious injury. A large splinter has fallen from one of the Northern columns, and two considerable blocks have been shaken out from the architrave over the inner columns of the Opisthodomos.

ACCORDING to all accounts, the German Emperor is more than delighted with his appointment as honorary colonel of the "Royals." His Majesty himself, in hastening to announce the fact in his own official Reichsanzeiger at Berlin, correctly describes the regiment of which he has received the chiefship as "the 1st Royal Dragoons, while our own Court Circular, which is understood to be always revised by the Queen's own hand, refers to the regiment as that of the "1st Royal Dragoon Guards." But this is a mistake (says the *Pall Mall*), and a very strange one too. The 1st Dragoon Guards are known as the "K. D. G.'s," or King's Dragoon Guards; but it is the 1st Dragoons which the Emperor has got.

MISS SPENCER WARREN, in the account of an interview with Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the April *Strand* tells a story of Mr. Coutts, the banker:—"It seems he was a very eccentric man, and, despite his great wealth, was often very shabbily dressed. Tall, of singularly refined and stately bearing, he was one day walking out in his favourite attitude—hands behind his back. As he thus walked, he attracted the attention of another gentleman, who was also taking a constitutional, and who was immediately moved with sympathy for the evident poverty of the shabby-genteel individual in front of him. Being himself in fairly affluent circumstances, he determined to afford some slight relief to the decayed gentleman, who seemed to need it so much, and who, doubtless, would not disclose his position in order to obtain assistance. Accordingly, he slipped quietly and quickly up behind him, and putting a couple of guineas into the outstretched hands, he as suddenly withdrew before the astonished recipient was sufficiently aroused from his reverie to remonstrate. You can well imagine the surprise of the benevolent old gentleman on the next evening when, on attending a select dinner party given in honour of Mr. Coutts, the banker, he recognised in him the "decayed gentleman" on whom he had bestowed his well-meant charity the day before."

## MR. RIDER HAGGARD ON SOUTH AFRICA.

AT the opening dinner, on April 23, of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, which has recently been formed with the view of bringing together those who are connected with the Anglo-African Press, or who are the authors of books, pamphlets, &c., relating to Africa, Mr. H. Rider Haggard, honorary president, was present as guest of the evening, and replying to a toast in his honour, said he took it as a most gratifying recognition of what had certainly been the case, that, though his pursuits had become, he grieved to say, more literary than active, he had always striven to the best of his humble power to advance what he believed to be the true interests of Africa, the country that he loved, with which his youth was connected, and of which he hoped never to lose touch while he lived. Twenty years ago the Transvaal was ruled by a handful of Boers, who were sorely beset by their native enemies; the Zulu power was still unbroken; Bechuanaland, Mashonaland, and Matabeleland were deserts or the homes of savages.

Well, we annexed the Transvaal—I know it well, for I hoisted the British flag over it with my own hand—and we fought the Zulus because they wished to fight the Boers, and then, being freed from the fear of Cetewayo and his impis, the Boers turned round and, to their credit be it said—it to our shame and sorrow—gave us about the best thrashing that has ever been inflicted upon English troops. Gentlemen, we were truly Christian in those days, and we took it lying down—or rather Downing-street and the power behind it took it lying down; for I fancy that, had the matter been left in the hands of the English Colonists there would have been a different tale to tell. Never, gentlemen, it I live to the age of 100, shall I forget that scene upon the market square in Newcastle when the news of our surrender went home to the intelligences of the three or four thousand refugees, loyal Boers, English and natives, who were gathered there that night. Never do I wish to see such another scene, or to hear such curses as were uttered by those ruined and dishonoured men. I confess that I felt it myself. I felt so much that I left South Africa, which at that time I did not consider a fit home for an Englishman.

Referring to the work of Mr. Rhodes, the speaker said that the Chartered Company had broken up the last stronghold of barbarism in South Africa; it had added a vast country to the British possessions; and last, but not least, it had, as he believed, for ever ensured the dominion of the English race in Southern Africa. Dealing with the events of the Matabele campaign Mr. Haggard said:—

But most of all have we felt sympathy for those gallant dead, the men who died like the Scotch at Flodden, shoulder to shoulder and side by side, with a cheer for their Queen upon their lips. We honour them in their death, but in this, perhaps, they are scarcely to be pitied, for none could have been more glorious; but we sympathise with them, and with their survivors in that men have been found—fellow countrymen of their own—who do not scruple to kick and spit on their bones. "Border ruffians," these men have been called, "filibusters," "land thieves," and I know not what besides. Well, you do not think them so, and the country does not think them so, for the tin trumpet of *Truth* is not the great voice of Britain.

We stood to-day at the birth of a great nation, the United Colonies of South Africa, a nation that had made and was making itself, not by the help of English Governments and Colonial Offices, but by stark force of character, in spite of them, their neglects, blunders, desertions, and injustices.

I say united colonies, not united states, for I hope and believe you think, with me, that they should remain part of the British Empire and subject to the Imperial Crown. I know well that in South Africa there is a party that wishes otherwise, and I know that that party has been much strengthened by the abuse poured forth upon Colonists and all things Colonial by the Parish Council Radical and his kin. Oh, gentlemen, if only he would stick to his parish councils and leave Colonies and other big things that he cannot understand alone! In the words of a brilliant brother writer—

"They little know of England
Who only England know:"

and I fear that they will continue to "little know," for it is desparately hard to educate them. In my judgment that party is wrong, completely wrong; for England and Africa are necessary to each other, and no passing feeling of irritation, no grasping at a fancied self advantage, should be sufferad to weaken the tie that binds them together.

Captain Lugard, who was present, also spoke.

In the French Chamber, on April 24, a bill was submitted by the Minister of War for the creation of "Sahara troops," consisting mainly of natives, but commanded by Frenchmen, to "serve in regions where the heat is fatal to French soldiers." The *Westminister Gazette* asks:—

"How long shall we have to wait before Great Britain does something of the same kind? Year by year we complacently add thousand-mile patch to thousand-mile patch in Africa, and the need of forming some sort of Black Legion to defend our borders never seems to dawn upon us. It is true that we have a few West Indian troops, and Commissioner Johnston has obtained a handful of Sikhs from India, but there is no reason why we should have to bring soldiers from over the sea. There are plenty of warlike non-Mohammedan races under our rule in Africa who are able and would be glad to furnish excellent troops.—Whenever we have a brush with Fodi Silah it is distressing to find how many home-bred soldiers are among the sick and slain. What is the object of wasting Europeans in regions where the heat is fatal."

## CORRESPONDENCE FOR AFGHANISTAN.

THE Postmaster General has issued the following notice:—"According to recent information received from the Post Office of India, the Ameer's agent at Peshawur no longer refuses to forward letter, for Cabul and other parts of Afghanistan merely because they do not bear stamps of the Afghanistan Post Office in payment of the postage fixed by the Ameer, but in that case, in the exercise of his discretion, allows them to pass, subject to a charge representing double the deficient Afghan postage, at present believed to be five annas per *miscal* (about one-seventh of an ounce). In future, therefore, all letters addressed to Afghanistan from this country will be forwarded to India for transmission to Peshawur, provided that the ordinary postage to India is prepaid on them. It is desirable that they should bear the name of the sender on the cover, as it appears they are then less liable to be detained at Peshawur.

## OFFICERS' PAY IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

IN the House of Commons on Friday (April 20) Mr. Naoroji asked the Secretary of State for India (1) whether the command pay of an officer commanding a regiment of European Infantry in India is Rs. 400 a month, or about 15s. a day at the present exchange; and (2) whether in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and the West Indies the command pay is 3s. a day; and, if so, what is the reason of the difference.—In reply, Mr. Fowler said: "The answer to the first question is 'Yes.' The second question should properly be addressed to the Secretary of State for War. But I may mention that the pay of

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

### THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 24.

1st Life Guards—Lieut E B Cook to be Adjutant, vice Capt G Carter, who has vacated that appointment.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt B W R Ussher is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

4th Hussars—Lieut F Lee is seconded for service on the staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut H H Heywood-Lonsdale to be Battalion djutant, vice Lieut C Fergusson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut H M J McCance resigns his commission.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut C J Steavenson to be Adjutant, vice Capt H J Evans, who has resigned that appointment.

Devonshire Regt—Capt M C Curry to be Adjutant, vice N J Goodwyn, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A H Buist to be Lieutenant, vice H A Travers, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—Capt W H Tackwell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Volunteer (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt C M Sumner is seconded for service on the Staff.

Welsh Regt—The seconding of Capt W S Sparkes for service with the Egyptian Army, and the restoration to the establishment of Super Capt J R P Clarke, Vice W S Sparkes, are post-dated to March 2, 1894.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut E M Childers to be Captain, vice E A E Lethbridge, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion; Sec Lieut K R Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice E M Childers.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt H A Coddington is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Lieut H A T Robinson to be Adjutant, vice Capt H A Coddington, who has resigned that appointment.

Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut A C H Lennard, University Candidate, from First London Volunteer Rifle Corps, City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Lord E W J Manners, promoted.

West India Regt.—The surname of Capt L A Wainright is as now and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 10, 1894. Gent Cadet P E Prideaux, from the R M College, to be Second Lieut, vice J F C Morgesson, deceased.

Army Service Corps.—Super Capt G A French to be Captain, to complete establishment. Super Qmr and Hon Lieut W Haycock to be Quartermaster.

Staff.—Col E L Street, from Commanding the 7th Regimental District, the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt, and 57th Regimental District, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Col J Boughey, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Army Chaplain's Dept.—The Rev C A Rosser, MA, Chaplain to the Forces First Class, retires on retired pay.

Memoranda.—Surg-Major-Gen J Pinkerton, M D, Bombay Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, vice Deputy Surg-Gen W Walker, M D, deceased. The appointment of Lieut-Col J S Tupper to be a Recruiting Staff Officer, Class I, is dated Aug 31, 1893, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 22, 1893. Lieut S A Seale, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Insp of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Col Green is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt W Duncan, MD, having vacated his Medical appointment in the Yeomanry Cavalry, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers. Surg-Capt C Knott, 3rd Duke of Connaught's Own Vol Batt, the Hampshire Regt, to be Surgeon-Major. Surg-Lieut W A Atkinson, M B, 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

### THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—H T Grenfell, to Benbow, May 23.

Commanders—P C Underwood, to Racoon, April 8; R C Sparks, to Benbow, May 23.

Lieutenants—J W Pochin, to Tyne, April 19, temporarily; H D Law, E R Le Marchant, J F Murray-Aynsley, and A F Gurney, to Benbow; T J Oswin, to Superb, N, May 23, T F C Dundas, to St. George, N, S G Douglas, to Undaunted, April 25; C L Boulnois, to Lapwing, N, April 24; O C M Barry, and O S Williams, to Racoon, additional and for recruiting, April 28; A B Purvis and A P Davidson, N, to Acorn; P J Stopford, to Acorn, temporarily, for Racer; C C Horne, to Active, May 10; H W Colomb, to Acorn, undated.

Sub-Lieutenants—J E Kennedy, to Sans Pareil, G N Ballard, to Edgar, C R N Burne, to Camperdown, H T G Stack, to Collingwood, E Charrington, to Havock, W P Thorpe, to Waterwitch, April 25; B S Evans to Royal Sovereign, C W C Strickland, to Empress of India, May 5.

Naval Cadet—H V Dundas, to Repulse, April 25; J B Sparks, to Speedwell N., April 28.

Staff-Captain—T Robertson, to be Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour Master, Malta Dockyard, May 3.

Fleet Engineer—G Rizler, to Victory, additional, for Sultan, April 20; J E Jenkins, to Victory, for service in gun and torpedo boats, April 26.

Staff Engineer—H J Oram, to President, additional, for service at the Admiralty as Senior Engineer-Inspector, April 21.

Chief Engineer—P Marrack, to President, additional, for service at the Admiralty as Assistant Engineer, first class, to date April 21; S Aston to Jaseur, April 23; J E Jenkins, to Victory, additional, for service in gun and torpedo boats, April 26.

Engineers—C E Eldred, to Victor, supernumerary, April 12; J H Darlymple, to Triton, April 23; F H Lister, to President, additional for service at the Admiralty as Acting Assistant Engineer, first class; W M'K Wisnon and W J Hender to President, additional, for service at the Admiralty as Assistant Engineers, second class, April 21; J A Hibberd, to Acorn, May 10; H P Vining, to Blake, April 26.

Staff Surgeon J Hunter, to Benbow, May 23.

Surgeons—F H A Clayton, to Benbow, May 23; G Wilson, to Racoon, additional, J W W Stanton, to Vernon, for Seagull, April 28.

Fleet Surgeon—R W Williams, to Devastation, April 26.

Chaplain—Reverend J E S Johnson, to Repulse, April 24.

Staff Paymaster—H Dawson, to Benbow, May 23.

Paymaster—H Cleveland, to Racoon, April 28.

Assistant Paymaster—H H Gilbert, to R N Barracks, Sheerness, April 28.

Clerks—R B Brooks, to Benbow, May 23; J D Holmes, to Arethusa, April 26.

Boatswains—A Prince, to Repulse, April 25; J Rees, to Repluse, April 25; J Saunders, to Warspite, April 24; H A Hine, to Warspite, May 4.

Carpenters—J G W Chitson, to Inflexible, April 17; S G Hicks, to Repulse, April 25; A H Coombes, to Pearl, April 17.

COASTGUARD.

T Allen, at Whitstable, April 20.

Admiralty, April 16, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Commander H J G Garbett has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

April 17, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, the undermentioned Lieuts have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander: F L Lawrence, April 12; F E W Lambart, April 12.

The Admiralty have directed that the Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, and Resolution are to be supplied with cordite charges for their 6in. quick-firing guns. The new cartridges are to be stowed in the hottest magazines, in order that the test of the cordite may be as severe as possible.

The Government have placed contracts for six new second-class cruisers, two of which will be built by the Fairfield Company of Glasgow, two by the London and Glasgow Engineering Company, and two by the Barrow Naval Construction Company.

It is stated that a responsible German firm recently proposed to the Admiralty to fit a large ship with boilers of a type that has given satisfaction on the Continent, and to ask for no payment unless the boilers should give better results than the English boilers fitted to other ships of the same class. It is added that the offer was refused.

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th April, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,47,000 | 5,30,000 | 4,000 | 6,81,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 88 | 317 | 2 | 407 |
| For previous 16 weeks of half-year. | 22,51,084 | 61,74,218 | 78,477 | 85,03,779 |
| Total for 17 weeks | 23,98,084 | 67,04,218 | 82,477 | 91,84,779 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year. | 1,19,868 | 4,54,713 | 2,679 | 5,76,760 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 72 | 2·1 | 2 | 345 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 21,79,430 | 62,80,614 | 83,441 | 85,33,485 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,04,240
Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,31,281

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"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

"Truly yours,
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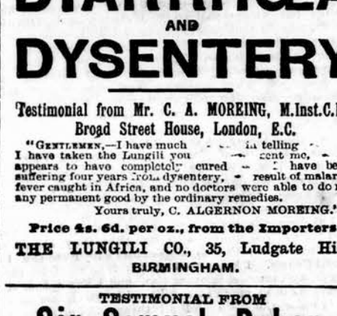


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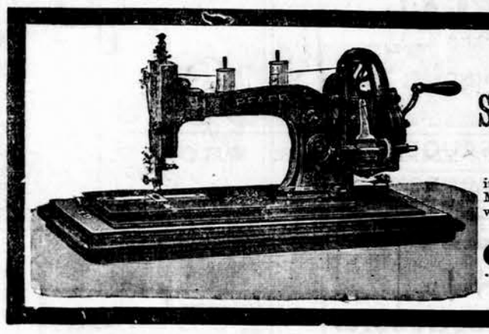

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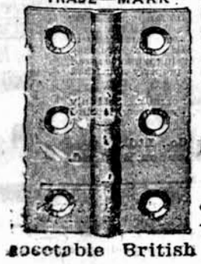

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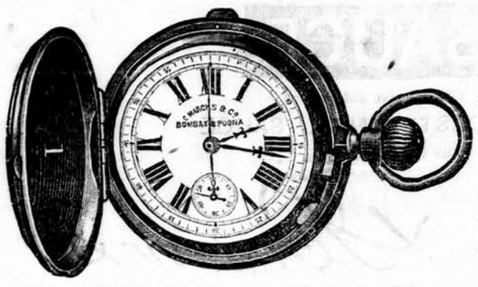

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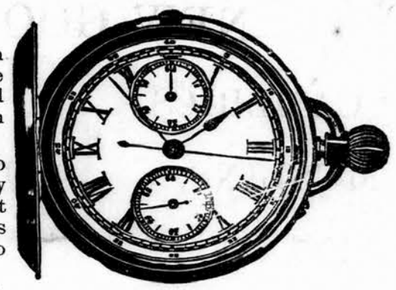

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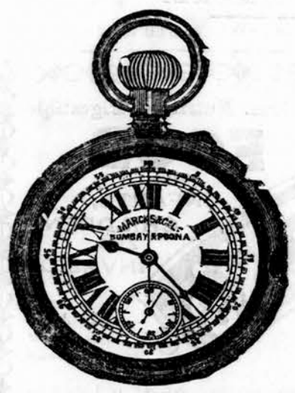

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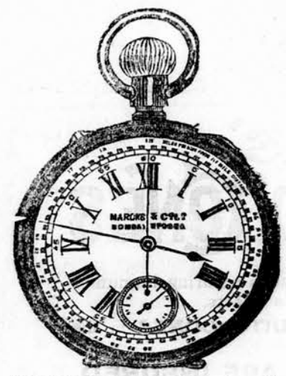

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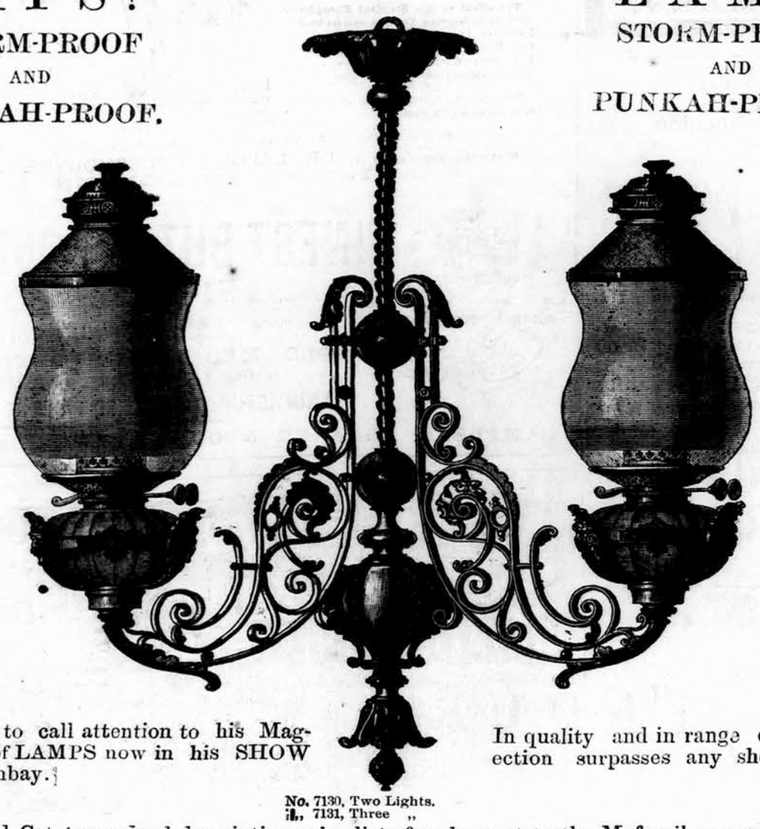

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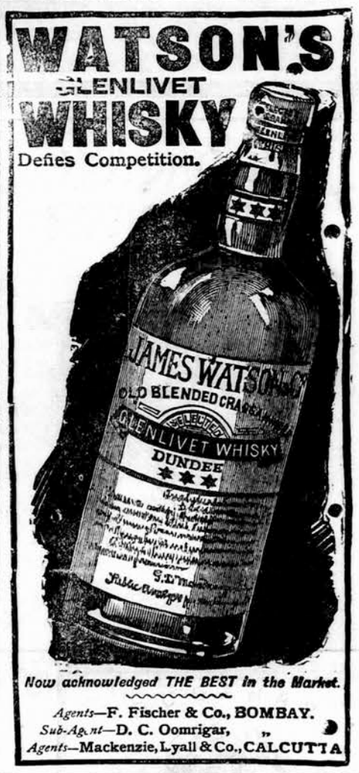


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*CELEBRATED*
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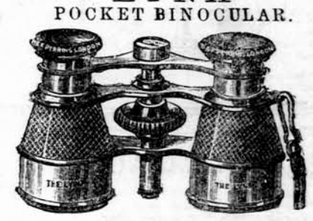

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.